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OF THE

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE suspension of active hostilities between Austria and Prussia appears to have been equally welcome to both parties. It enabled Marshal BENEDEK to collect at Vienna the fragments of his shattered army, whose retreat from Olmütz had been seriously threatened by the armies of the Crown Prince and Prince FREDERIC CHARLES. It enabled the Archduke ALBERT to bring up the victorious veterans of Venetia and concentrate them, the flower of the Austrian army, in the defensive works at Florisdorf and other points immediately about the threatened capital of Austria. On the other hand, it found the Prussians at an immense distance from their bases of supply, concentrated in large masses in a country which had already been exhausted by the Austrians. Letters from military correspondents describe their condition as extremely wretched. The soldiers who had won every battle of the war, who had overrun three of the richest provinces of Austria, found themselves actually starving within sight of the spires of Vienna! Before their arrival, the remnants of the last year's harvest had been nearly consumed by the Austrian armies. When the Prussians succeeded them, their first requisitions were enormously disproportioned to the remaining means of the poor people. Every beast that could be eaten was seized and killed, and when this supply was exhausted, it became necessary for the peasants to send this year's grain to the mills, to enable them to feed the enemy quartered on them. But the harvest was deficient and poor, to say nothing of the destruction caused by the trampling of the several armies, and this means of support was also soon exhausted. The whole country was reduced to the verge of starvation, and, of course, the Prussian soldiers shared in the general destitution. Regiments were often a whole day without even bread; and foraging parties frequently returned hungry and unsuccessful from a night's search for food; and it was not an infrequent sight to see Prussian soldiers begging of the impoverished peasantry. The means of transportation from Silesia and Prague, though taxed to their utmost capacity, were wholly inadequate to the supply of so large an army.

In consequence of this destitution, sickness has made heavy ravages among both soldiers and peasantry. Cholera and typhus are said to be very prevalent in the camps and villages; and the surgeons express apprehensions of an outbreak of famine fever. The armistice, however, enabled the Prussians to effect better means for the transportation of supplies.

Since the close of the fierce campaign of seven days, in which the military prestige of Austria was so utterly overthrown, many facts have come to light which serve to explain the conduct of Marshal BENEDEK and the extraordinary success of Prussia. It is more and more evident that Austria went into the war without adequate preparation; indeed, it would appear that almost to the last the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH disbelieved in the possibility of war. He is said to have expressed himself to the effect that

nothing more than a military demonstration would be made on either side. Perhaps he counted on frightening Prussia by an imposing display of military preparation, and by inducing the German Parliament to side with him. Consequently, while the flower of his army was concentrated in Venetia, where, as the event showed, it was least needed, no attempt was made to concentrate the Northern Army in Bohemia and Silesia, or to furnish it with the necessary supplies. This army, it is now known, was not only imperfectly organized, but was deficient in arms and in munitions of war. This insufficiency of the means of defence, to say nothing of offensive operations, was so apparent that, we are assured, Marshal BENEDEK, on becoming acquainted by personal inspection with the resources at his disposal, respectfully but firmly assured the Emperor that he could not defend himself with any chance of success, and suggested that it would be more prudent to come to terms with Prussia, and wait for a better opportunity. But the Emperor, as already stated above, assured the Marshal that nothing more was meant than a demonstration, and that the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin were on the point of coming to an agreement.

But BISMARCK had other designs. Peace was not set down in his programme. He does not disguise the fact that Prussia had been making warlike preparations for more than two years. The war was begun with the intention of driving Austria out of Germany. The plan had been conceived years before; and BISMARCK's whole foreign and domestic policy was shaped to secure this end. His designs had not been penetrated by the Austrian statesmen, who perhaps could not foresee that he was watching for the opportunity they gave him to efface the name of Austria from the map of Germany, perhaps to blot it out entirely from that of Europe. On no other supposition can be explained the strange apathy of the Austrian military authorities, in the face of the preparations of Prussia, an apathy which continued down to the battle of Königgrätz. It is, perhaps, idle to discuss the question whether this battle might not have been won by the Austrians; but from the accounts which reach us from the Austrian camp, it is apparent that BENEDEK made by no means the best use of the means of defence at his disposal. His first mistake was in not falling with his whole force of five corps upon the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia on the first day of the battle of Skalitz, before a junction was effected with the army of Prince FREDERIC CHARLES. His second mistake was in not intrenching on the field of Königgrätz. The military correspondent of the London Times writes that this precaution was entirely neglected. The only idea the troops had of intrenching themselves was to let the engineers do what they could in the very brief space of time left at their disposal. The troops themselves did nothing. On the morning of the 2d of July, seven slight breastworks were thrown up for the protection of about fifty guns on the centre and right of the position, extending from the left front of Chlum to Nederlitz, and in the course of the succeeding night several other redoubts were hastily constructed, to be occupied by Jägers. Even these slight defences were never taken by the Prussians, but were turned by them when they slipped through the gap left in the Austrian line by the fatal advance of the Fourth corps, and which in a moment more would have been closed by the advance of the reserves. When we recall the facility with which our troops in the late war intrenched themselves on every occasion, we cannot

restrain our surprise that Marshal BENEDEK, who is said to have studied the Virginia Campaign with attention, should have neglected a precaution at once so simple and so effective.

In Italy affairs were managed with more judgment. There the Austrian government had expended all its resources to strengthen its military situation. In addition to the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, which were considered strong enough to defy the ordinary means of siege, Austria, before the commencement of the war, had an army of 135,000 men in Italy, distributed as follows:

In the Tyrol.....	12,000
In Istria.....	12,000
Behind the Quadrilateral and guarding the rear of the army...	6,000
Garrisons, etc., in Venice, Rovigo, Legnano, Mantua, Peschiera and Verona.....	40,000
Army in the field.....	65,000
Total.....	135,000

The Austrians were in quarters distributed about Treviso, Venice, Vicenza, Verona, and other cities of Venetia; but as the aspect of affairs became more warlike, the army was strongly concentrated behind the Adige, with its right resting on Lonigo, and its front covering a line including Cologne, Legnago, and Montagnana. One brigade was left at Rovigo, to watch the line of the Po and the movements of CIALDINI's army. A brigade of cavalry, consisting of three regiments, was stationed within the Quadrilateral, between the Mincio and the Adige.

The Italian army was estimated at about 180,000 men, of which about 130,000 were under the personal command of the King of Italy, while the remaining 50,000 were under CIALDINI. Just before the outbreak of hostilities, the Italians marched toward the Mincio on the Austrian right and toward the Po on their left, with the probable intention of concentrating on the other side of those rivers as soon as the declaration of war should give them the right to cross. The declaration was delivered, and Austria was given three days' law, the Italians declaring their intention to cross and attack as soon as the time expired. These three days were well used by the Archduke ALBERT. He transferred his whole army to the neighborhood of Verona, concentrating there on the left flank of the Italian army under command of the King, in readiness to attack it before it could form a junction with CIALDINI's forces. The bridges over the Mincio were left uninjured, inviting the passage of the Italians; as it was his design to fight fatigued troops with the river behind him.

The King's army crossed on the 23d of July at four points, pushing forward a cavalry division past Villafranca nearly to Verona. On the afternoon of the same day, the Archduke ALBERT sent one corps of 20,000 men to occupy the heights of Sona, half way between Verona and Peschiera, and one division round the *tête du pont* at Pastrengo, where the road from Peschiera toward Trent crosses the Adige and unites with that from Verona in the same direction, toward Castelnuovo, to occupy the hills in anticipation of a battle. Early the next morning the remaining two corps marched from the camp at Verona to Sona and Somma Campagna, and the corps that had previously occupied Sona advanced a short distance to the village of Rocco. All this time the Italians seem to have been in the dark respecting the Austrian movements, as they continued to advance, exposing their flank to their enemy. But on finding out his true position, the King directed the corps on his right to close in, and the whole army was wheeled to

the left, and ordered to concentrate against the Austrians. We need not recapitulate the details of the sanguinary struggle which then took place, the story having been told already in these columns. It was a well-fought battle, and was won by the Austrians at great expense of life. So severe were their losses that when, after repeated assaults, Custozza, the key of the position, was in their hands, and the whole Italian army was in retreat, the Archduke was unable to pursue. Every man of his 65,000 had been engaged during the whole of the arduous day, and he was compelled to rest content with the honor of an almost unhoped-for victory.

In summing up the results of the two campaigns—the Bohemian and the Venetian—the military correspondent of the London Times at Vienna sharply criticises the Austrian tactics. Among other things he says:

Intelligent officers say that the tactics which have been taught to their army are excellent against Italians or French, with whom defeat in the first shock means retreat; but the Germans, like the English, may be beaten again and again, but will return to the charge; and the Prussians, by doggedly resisting at the muzzle of the needle-gun the succession of fiery rushes that were brought to bear upon them in all the battles, give time for their favorite manoeuvre of the flank march, which the Austrians neither expected nor knew how to meet. It is the Zundnadelgewehr that has won their victories, but not that alone; it is the combination of weapon and tactics which have rendered them so successful. Their first entrance into Bohemia in different and widely separated columns, against an army which separated them, and ought to have destroyed them in detail was faulty, and should have cost them dear, but when they came face to face with the enemy their tactics were always successful, and their movements since the battle of Koniggratz appear to have been well conceived and well carried out.

The latest news from Europe is that peace has been definitely made. The basis is not known as yet; but it is not improbable that Austria has been forced out of Germany, and that Prussia will henceforth stand as the head of German nationality.

We make the following extracts from a letter dated Helena, Arkansas, August 13, 1866: "The Fifty-sixth regiment U. S. Colored infantry, under command of Colonel CHARLES BENTZONI (First Lieutenant Eleventh U. S. infantry), left here on the 8th and 9th inst., en route to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Two companies of the Nineteenth U. S. infantry are ordered here, and it is expected they will arrive in a few days. There are no troops at the post at present, and only two officers, CAPTAIN H. SWEENEY, General Superintendent of the Bureau for East Arkansas, and First Lieutenant S. HERSEY, Veteran Reserve Corps, assistant."

PURSUANT to instructions from the War Department, General SHERIDAN has given the following instructions to officers charged with the duty of recruiting the new colored regiments for the Regular Army: No recruits are to be taken from civil life until the volunteer organizations are exhausted, and if a sufficient number of men are not then obtained, and it is necessary to take civilian negroes, great care must be taken not to interfere with labor contracts. The remnants of volunteer organizations—those who decline to re-enlist—will be mustered out as soon as the new regiments are ready to take their place.

The military commission, consisting of Judge-Advocate-General HOLT, General BUCHANAN and Surgeon-General BARNES, to whom was referred the provision of the civil appropriation in relation to additional bounties, on Monday submitted a set of regulations for the guidance of the department in the payment of claims under this part of the bill. The report, however, has not been made public, and it is understood to have been suppressed by order of the PRESIDENT. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order directing that no bounty claims under this bill shall be paid.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, commanding Military Division of the Tennessee, in General Orders No. 11, releases from confinement eleven prisoners held by reason of the sentence of a General Court-Martial. This order is issued in compliance with General Orders No. 46, current series, from the War Department. Among the prisoners released by this order is THOMAS HOOKS, so-called Confederate soldier, charged with "violation of the laws of war, and being a guerrilla," and sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead. This sentence was commuted by the PRESIDENT of the United States to imprisonment for life.

THE War Department has issued General Orders No. 65, which provides that enlisted men who may dispose of, or lose through their own carelessness, in the State of Texas, the Spencer carbine, or Colt's or Remington's Army revolvers, will hereafter have charged against them, upon the muster rolls, the price of the former, at one hundred dollars, and of the latter, at fifty dollars, in each case.

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES has issued the following memorandum for the information of persons desirous of entering the Medical Corps of the Army:

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That the Medical Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one Surgeon-general, * * * one assistant surgeon-general, * * * one chief medical purveyor, and * * * six assistant medical purveyors, * * * sixty surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry. One hundred and fifty assistant surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of first lieutenants of cavalry, for the first three years service, and with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry after three years service; * * * and all the original vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeons shall be filled by selection by examination.—Act of Congress approved July, 1866.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the United States Army is sixty, forty-six of which are original vacancies created by the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, as quoted above.

All candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps must apply to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, for an invitation to appear before the Medical Examining Board. The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, stating age and birthplace, and be accompanied by testimonials from professors of the college in which he graduated, or from other physicians of good repute. If the candidate has been in the Medical service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials as to qualifications and character from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

Candidates must be graduates of some regular medical college, proof of which must be submitted to the Board before examination.

The morals, habits, and physical and mental qualifications of each candidate will be subjects for careful examination by the Board, and a favorable report will not be made in any case in which there is a reasonable doubt.

The following will be the general plan of examination:

1. A short essay, either autobiographical or upon some professional subject—to be indicated by the Board.
2. Physical examination. This will be rigid, and each candidate will be required to certify "that he labors under no mental or physical infirmity, nor disability of any kind, which can in any way interfere with the most efficient discharge of his duties in any climate."
3. Examination as to general aptitude and education.
4. Written examination on anatomy, physiology, hygiene, surgery, and practice of medicine.
5. Oral examination on each of the above mentioned subjects, and also on obstetrics, general pathology, chemistry, toxicology, medical jurisprudence, and materia medica.
6. Clinical examination, medical and surgical, at a hospital.
7. Performance of surgical operations on the cadaver.

The Board will deviate from this general plan whenever necessary, in such manner as they deem best to secure the interests of the service.

The Board will report the merits of the candidates in the several branches of the examination, and their relative merit in the whole, according to which, if vacancies exist within the two years thereafter, they will receive appointments and take rank in the Medical Corps.

An applicant failing at one examination, may be allowed a second after one year, but not a third.

No allowance will be made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as this is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment, but those who are approved and receive appointments will be entitled to transportation on their obeying their first order.

The monthly pay and emoluments of surgeons and assistant surgeons are as follows: Assistant surgeon, under three years' service, \$120 83; assistant surgeon, over three years' service, \$137 50; assistant surgeon, over ten years' service, \$175 50; surgeon, under ten years' service, \$179 00; surgeon, over ten years' service, \$215 00.

In addition to the above, surgeons and assistant surgeons are allowed an additional ration per day, after the termination of every five years' service. Quarters and fuel, or commutation therefor, are also furnished to medical officers.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 48, from Headquarters Department of Washington, contains the decision of a General Court-Martial, of which Brevet Major-General W. H. EMORY, U. S. A., Colonel Fifth U. S. cavalry, is President, in the cases of ten enlisted men who were brought before it. Among the cases is that of Farrier THOMAS CONROY, company G, Fifth U. S. cavalry, charged with "Neglect of duty" to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; in having in charge the shoeing of the horses of his company, he neglected to do his duty, by failing to keep the said company horses shod; thereby rendering it necessary for the company commander to apply to the Quartermaster's Department to perform the work; that "disobedience of orders," in that, having been positively ordered by his first sergeant, to shoe the horses of his company, he did wilfully fail to obey said order, and did absent himself from the shop and tools; "Absence and without leave." In commenting upon this case, Major-General CANBY, commanding the Department, makes the following remarks:

The proceedings in the foregoing case, of Farrier THOMAS CONROY, company G, Fifth U. S. cavalry, under the first and second charges and specifications, are disapproved. It is impossible to recognize the principle, established by the findings to the first charge and specification, that any other than the commanding officer is responsible for the con-

dition, in any respect, of a company. He is given the necessary means and subordinates to keep his company in perfect condition, and if it is ever otherwise, he alone is responsible. These subordinates can of course be charged and tried for specific acts of neglect and disobedience, but to charge a general neglect, whereby the efficiency of his company is impaired, is only to reflect upon himself. In regard to the second charge and its specification, the evidence shows fully that the farrier was drunk when ordered to shoe the horse in question, and was consequently unfit and unable to obey the order given, which, under the circumstances, was an improper one. The proceedings to the third charge and specification are confirmed, and the sentence mitigated to a forfeiture of five dollars of his pay, and to confinement in regimental guard-house for ten days. This is regarded as a very appropriate occasion to remark, that an almost daily revision of courts-martial proceedings has impressed very forcibly upon the mind of the reviewing officer, that if company commanders would give more of their personal attention to the details of their company duties, and trust less to irresponsible non-commissioned officers, the result would be fewer court-martials, greater content and interest in the performance of their duties on the part of the men, and a corresponding benefit to the service.

THE reports which were in circulation relative to the outbreak of the Indians in Paradise Valley, in the early part of July last, are false, they having been circulated by the residents there, in order to have more troops ordered to that locality.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has issued a proclamation, bearing date August 20, 1866, in which he extends to the State of Texas the declaration made in his proclamation of April 2, 1866, declaring the insurrection ended in all of the states excepting Texas. The proclamation is merely a rehearsal of the one published in the JOURNAL of April 7, 1866, with the extension of its statement so as to include the single State before excepted, as follows:

And whereas, The PRESIDENT in the said proclamation of the 13th of June, 1866, upon the grounds therein stated and hereinbefore recited, did then and thereby proclaim the insurrection which heretofore existed in the several States before named, except Texas, was at an end, and was henceforth to be so regarded:

And whereas, Subsequently to the said 2d day of April, 1866, the insurrection in the State of Texas has been completely and everywhere suppressed and ended, and the authority of the United States has been successfully and completely established in the said State of Texas, and now remains therein unresisted and undisputed, and such of the proper United States officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisputed exercise of their official functions;

And whereas, The laws can now be sustained and enforced in the said State of Texas by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said State of Texas, like the people of the other States before named, are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States;

And whereas, All the reasons and conclusions set forth in regard to the several States therein specially named now apply equally and in all respects to the State of Texas as well as to the other States which had been involved in insurrection;

And whereas, Adequate provision has been made by military orders to enforce the execution of the acts of Congress and the civil authorities, and secure obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States within the State of Texas, if a resort to military force for such a purpose should at any time become necessary;

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas is at an end, and is to be henceforth so regarded in that State as in the other States before named, in which said insurrection was proclaimed to be at an end by the afore-said proclamation of the second day of April, 1866; and I do further proclaim that the said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquillity and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America.

On the 11th inst., Lieutenant-General W. T. SHERMAN assumed command of the new Military Division of the Missouri, Headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri, by virtue of General Orders No. 59, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 6, 1866, with the limits and conditions thereunto attached. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, the limits of the Departments composing the Military Division of the Missouri are fixed as follows:

1. Department of the Arkansas, Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord commanding, Headquarters at Little Rock Arsenal; composed of the State of Arkansas and the Indian Territory on its west.

2. Department of the Missouri, Major-General W. S. HANCOCK commanding, Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth; composed of the States of Missouri and Kansas, and the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico.

3. Department of the Platte, Brevet Major-General P. ST. GEORGE COOKE commanding, Headquarters, for the present, at Omaha, but as soon as possible to be moved to some fort or U. S. property within the limits of his Department; composed of the State of Iowa, the Territories of Nebraska and Utah, so much of Dakota as lies west of the 104th meridian, and so much of Montana as lies contiguous to the new road from Fort Laramie to Virginia City, Montana.

4. Department of Dakota, Brevet Major-General A. H. TERRY commanding, Headquarters at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, or such military post within his territorial command

as he may select, appropriate to his duties; composed of the State of Minnesota, and all of the Territories of Dakota and Montana not embraced in the Department of the Platte.

The General also directs department commanders now present to exercise command over the forces falling within their new limits, and continue to give attention to the necessities of the old or former territorial commands, until officially notified that the new department commanders have arrived and entered upon duty. Commanders of departments, districts, or military posts, near the department lines, are directed to cross such lines when the peace and safety of the country require it; being always careful to report the necessity and reasons therefor to the commander interested.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS, U. S. Army, on the 13th inst., in obedience to General Orders No. 59, current series, War Department, assumed command of the Department of the Tennessee. The following arrangement of the Districts in the Department is announced:

1. The District of the Cumberland, Major-General GEORGE STONEMAN to command, Headquarters at Memphis, will embrace the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.
2. The Sub-District of Kentucky, Brevet Major-General JEFF. C. DAVIS to command, Headquarters Louisville, Kentucky, will embrace the State of Kentucky.
3. The Sub-District of Tennessee, Headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee, Brevet Major-General CLINTON B. FISK to command, will embrace the State of Tennessee.
4. The District of Mississippi, Major-General T. J. WOOD to command, Headquarters at Vicksburg, Mississippi, will embrace the State of Mississippi.
5. The District of the Chattahoochee, Brevet Major-General C. R. WOODS to command, Headquarters at Macon, Georgia, will embrace the States of Alabama and Georgia.
6. The Sub-District of Alabama, Brevet Major-General WAGER SWAYNE to command, Headquarters at Montgomery, Alabama, will embrace the State of Alabama.
7. The Sub-District of Georgia, Brevet Major-General DAVIS FILLISON to command, Headquarters at Augusta, Georgia, will embrace the State of Georgia.

The following is the text of General Orders No. 66, from the War Department, dated August 20, 1866:

I. Pursuant to the provisions of section 33, of the "Act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved, July 28, 1866, the Bureau and Office of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States will be discontinued on the 28th instant, and after that date all business relating in any way to the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, or the raising of troops, with all the accounts and claims connected therewith, of whatever character or date, or whenever incurred, will be conducted through the Adjutant-General of the Army, to whom all the records, papers, funds and property will be turned over.

II. The Adjutant-General is authorized to retain such officers and clerks, now under the orders of the Provost-Marshal-General, as may be required, and to reduce the force from time to time as it can be done without detriment to the public service. Existing regulations and orders framed for the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, insofar as they are applicable, will remain in force, and the offices in the respective States and Territories will be continued until otherwise ordered by instructions from the Adjutant-General.

The War Department on the 20th inst. issued circular No. 22, containing the following memoranda of orders and instructions relative to the muster-out of Volunteer troops in various Military Departments—services no longer required:

I. April, 1866.—Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS, Commanding Military Division of the Tennessee, under discretionary authority, ordered the muster-out of all Volunteers—both white and colored—in his division.

II. May 18, 1866.—The Commanding Generals of the Military Division of the Gulf, Department of North Carolina and Department of South Carolina, were directed to muster out all the remaining white Volunteers in their respective commands.

III. July 11, 1866.—Major-General W. S. HANCOCK, Commanding First Army Corps, was directed to muster out the remaining officers and men of that corps.

IV. August 18, 1866.—The Commanding Generals of the Department of the East, Department of the Lakes and Department of Washington, were directed to muster out all the remaining troops of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL, Commanding Department of California, on the 14th inst. issued the following order:

It has been stated that persons connected with the Military service have used their position to interfere with, or to endeavor to control, the elections in Arizona.

Without, in any way, designing to confirm that statement, or to consider anything in connection with it except the possible bad effect which the mere accusation, if unnoted, may produce, it is hereby made the duty of officers of the Army in Arizona to see that those connected with their commands are not suffered to use their positions in connection with the Territorial elections, or do anything concerning them but vote, if it is their right so to do; of which right the persons duly appointed by the civil authority are to be the sole judges.

THE SIOUX Indians have commenced hostilities on the Powder River road, Dakota Territory, and about twenty-four men have been killed between the head of Sage Creek and Tongue River, since July 17th. The most of those killed were in advance of their train, hunting, or looking for water. On the 17th of July a number of mules were run off by them from the site of Fort Philip Kearney, on Pi-

ney Fork of Powder River. PIERRE GASSOUX and his party of four traders were killed on the same day, about six miles from the Fort. The Indians were pursued by Brevet Major HAYMOND, July 18th, with a detachment of mounted men. A sharp fight took place on a branch of Tongue River. Major HAYMOND lost two men killed and three wounded. The Indians reported seven of their number killed. Lieutenant NAPOLEON H. DANIELS, Eighteenth U. S. infantry, while in advance of his party, was killed July 20th, on Crazy Woman's Fork. The Second battalion Eighteenth U. S. infantry now garrisons Fort Reno, Fort Philip Kearney, and Fort Charles F. Smith, on the new route to Virginia City, in Montana.

We make the following extract from a letter dated Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, August 12, 1866: "We have two companies of the Tenth U. S. infantry at this post; company F, under the command of Captain and Brevet Major R. H. HALL, who is also commander of the post; Company D, under the command of Captain E. E. SELLERS, who is also post Quartermaster and Acting Assistant Commissary Subsistence; Lieutenant J. A. SCHWARTZ, post Adjutant, and Assistant Surgeon W. H. GARDNER, Brevet Major U. S. A. We have 140 enlisted men present for duty—no sick of any account."

GENERAL ORDERS No. 64, from the War Department, announces the regulations which are adopted for carrying into effect the requirements of the act of Congress which provides for furnishing the enlisted men of the Army with tobacco. Plug tobacco only, and in grade not lower than the best "navy plug," will be furnished when obtainable. The troops will be supplied once in each calendar month, and not more than sixteen ounces of tobacco per man, per month, will be returned for or supplied.

MAJOR-GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN, in General Orders No. 1, assumes the command of the new Department of the Gulf, composed of the States of Louisiana, Texas and Florida. The Department of Texas will constitute the District of Texas. The Department of Florida, the District of Florida. Each district will constitute a separate brigade. Major-General H. G. WRIGHT will command the District of Texas, and Major-General JOHN G. FOSTER will command the District of Florida.

NEW INFANTRY TACTICS REQUIRED.

WHEN the "new," or "our" system of American tactics was first prefigured by the writer in this journal, the idea found little favor except among those who had seen the practical effect of the introduction of new engines of destruction and the absolute necessity of counter-dispositions which could neutralize as far as circumstances would permit their fatal effects. Since that time, the French and English papers, devoted, especially or in a measure to such subjects, have substantially endorsed the suggestions, and, moreover, the very first battle between a weapon akin to our American improved repeating fire-arms and the old-fashioned arms and formations has settled the question of the necessity of some such tactical changes as were suggested in these columns. With these few prefatory remarks, the following from the July number of the *Edinburgh Review* says all the writer could desire to have said:

"But the most obvious of these causes [Austrian reverses, etc.] is the superiority of the fire-arms borne by the Prussian infantry, and it would seem as if this great crisis in the affairs of Europe turned for the present on the adoption by one of the combatants of a breech-loading gun. To this it may be added that the introduction of arms of precision into modern warfare has rendered a new system of formation and tactics indispensable to the protection of troops from the fire of these formidable weapons. The American war was fought by troops continually entrenching themselves in the field for shelter, and always attacking in light skirmishing order. The heavy columns and close drill of the German [Austrian particularly] armies result in wholesale massacre, when opposed to the rapid fire of the breech-loading rifle. This experiment would seem to be decisive, and it points to a termination of hostilities between forces unequally armed; for the bravest troops in the world cannot bear up against the tremendous odds of a gun which fires at least three shots for one. But if the success of the Prussians in this campaign be chiefly due to this adventitious circumstance, which gives them at this moment an advantage over every other army in Europe, we may be certain that ere long this temporary inequality of arms will cease, and the art of war will adapt itself to these altered conditions." A.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Medical Register of the City of New York" (for the year commencing June 1, 1866). Published under the supervision of the New York Medico-Historical Society—GUIDO FURMAN, M. D. For sale by WILLIAM WOOD & Co., 61 Walker street, New York.

"Customs of Service for Officers." By Brevet Major-General AUGUST V. KAUTE, U. S. V., Captain Sixth U. S. cavalry. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

"Battle-pieces and Aspects of the War." By HERMAN MELVILLE. New York: HARPER & Brothers.

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, A war is existing in the Republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervention; and whereas, the United States, in accordance with their settled habits and policy, are a neutral power in regard to the war which thus afflicts the Republic of Mexico; and whereas, it has become known that one of the belligerents in said war, namely, the Prince MAXIMILIAN, who asserts himself to be the Emperor of Mexico, has issued a decree in regard to the port of Matamoras and other Mexican ports, which are in the occupation or possession of another of the said belligerents, namely, the United States of Mexico, which decree is in the following words: "The ports of Matamoras, and all those of the northern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to his government, are closed to foreign and coasting traffic, during such time as the laws of the Empire shall not be therein reinstated."

"ARTICLE 2.—Merchandise proceeding from the said ports, on arriving at any other where the excise of the empire is collected, shall pay the duties on importation, introduction and consumption, and on satisfactory proof of contravention, shall be immediately confiscated."

"Our Minister of the Treasury is charged with the punctual execution of this decree. Given at Mexico the 9th of July, 1866."

And whereas, The decrees thus recited, by declaring a belligerent blockade unsupported by competent military and naval force, is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States as defined by the law of nations, as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid United States of Mexico;

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the aforesaid decree is held and will be held by the United States to be absolutely null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the Seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE PALLISER GUN.

[From the Mechanics' Magazine, August 3, 1866.]

ON Saturday last four Palliser guns were tested with perfect success at the proof but in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, under the superintendence, of Lieutenant-Colonel Freeth, Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories. These guns were formerly cast-iron 32-pounders and 24-pounders, and have been converted into 64-pounders and 56-pounders, at Elswick. Twenty more of these guns arrived the same day at Woolwich, and will at once be sent to proof. A 64-pounder Palliser gun has also undergone a most severe test of endurance. This was a 32-pounder, weighing only 58 cwt. According to the *Times*, the test was as follows: Two rounds, with charges of 16 lb. of powder and 150-lb. cylinders; 10 rounds, with charges of 20 lb. of powder and 100-lb. cylinders; and, finally, 10 rounds, with 16 lb. of powder and 64-lb. shells. The shells were loaded with their fuse holes toward the powder, and, as the fuses had been taken out, the flash of the discharge set fire to the powder in the shells and burst them in the gun. It was generally expected that this test would have burst the gun, or, at all events, that it would have blown off the muzzle or otherwise have rendered it unserviceable; but beyond the one fact of the bore being scratched by the splinters of the shells no injury was perceptible, and the gun was loaded with the same facility and fired as before. It appeared from a subsequent examination that some of the shell had burst before they had moved, and that others had burst close to the muzzle of the gun. A number of 64-lb. shot were then fired with 16-lb. charges, but, instead of the shot being rammed home, they were only pushed down to certain positions in the gun, so as to leave vacant spaces of 5in., 10in., 15in., 20in., and 25in. between the powder and the shot. To the astonishment of everyone present the gun had not sustained the slightest injury. It was therefore decided by the Ordnance Select Committee to put the gun through a supplementary trial to ascertain its maximum or highest power of endurance, when it will have to fire 20lb. to 25lb. and 30lb. charges, with cylinders of 150lb. weight. Major Palliser has expressed great confidence in the strength of the gun, and states that he has no fear of the result of any reasonable amount of proof, even beyond what is absolutely necessary. The trial, it is admitted, has already born out the anticipations of the inventor and manufacturers, and has finally justified the recommendation of the Ordnance Select Committee and their introduction of these guns for the consideration of the War Department, to use up the heavy stock of guns on hand. On account of their weight, their service charges will be only 6lb. or 8lb. of powder. Sufficient evidence, it is stated, has already been obtained to prove that we have thus a most efficient and reliable addition to our stock of rifled ordnance—a fact which amid the present difficulties with which the Government is embarrassed for want of serviceable guns, will be hailed with much satisfaction, more especially as the two new guns now pronounced successful—those of Major Palliser and Mr. Fraser—will be produced at a cost far below that of the present guns, in which the country have long since ceased to have any confidence.

BREVET Colonel M. A. RENO, Captain First U. S. cavalry, has been relieved from duty at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, and ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., where he will report to Major-General Howard, with a view to procuring orders to rejoin his regiment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

ARMY BREVET RANK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—DICKENS, in criticizing the peculiarities of the American people, speaks of their great fondness for titles. Nearly every one he met with in this country was either a "Judge," a "Squire," a "Colonel," or a "Captain." If he had delayed his visits here till the present time, he would have said that nearly every man he was introduced to was a General.

So lavish have we been in distributing honors, in the form of brevets, to our brave Army—both Regular and Volunteer—that it is a very rare thing now to encounter a military gentleman, without he has recently been appointed in the Army, so low in rank as a captain or lieutenant; every officer is either a general or a colonel, or at least a major.

I suppose the "powers that be" go on the principle, as brevets cost the Government nothing, it makes little difference in the end how many officers are brevetted, if all the claimants for these honors are satisfied. They do not reflect that this indiscriminate brevetting will destroy the discipline and efficiency of the Army. What can be more ridiculous than the appearance of a regiment on parade commanded by a colonel, or perhaps the major, who has not been brevetted, and every company commander either a general or a colonel, which is by no means a rare occurrence. This not only looks odd, but the effect it will have on the discipline of the Army is a more serious matter. A young officer suddenly thrust up to the brevet dignity of a general, will naturally feel disgusted with the command of only a company, or a platoon, and will seek to be rid of his company duties, by getting detached on what the Army calls some "Fancy duty," such as recruiting service, boards, and the like, or he will so neglect his duties, not taking the proper interest and pride in his company, that its discipline and efficiency will greatly suffer.

The whole brevet system is a humbug; it is wrong; and the sooner it is abolished the better. I believe if the vote was put to those who have been brevetted, it would be declared a nuisance, and recommended abolished. If brevets were conferred as they should be for some very gallant act on the field of battle, it would be a different matter altogether, and there would be comparatively few of them. But everybody knows how most of the brevets are obtained, and that there is an easier mode of obtaining such distinctions, and a far less dangerous and arduous one, than by fighting for them. How, then, can an officer value such a distinction, if he really deserves it, if officers who did nothing during the war are also brevetted, and, as is not unfrequently the case, these same officers, who may be below him in rank and length of service, are brevetted a higher grade than himself? He naturally feels himself very badly treated.

This brevetting officers for "meritorious services," or supposed meritorious services during a war, was the cause of most of the difficulties that arose among officers in the Army before this war. Comparatively, then, there were few brevets in our Army, but still many among them had never been guilty of ever doing anything very meritorious in all their life. Old Army officers can recollect of some, brevetted after the Mexican war, for bravery at a battle from which they were twenty miles distant, and others for meritorious services during that war who never left the States, or even their homes, during that period. Such was also the case in some of the brevets given during the Florida war. Some one in Congress, I forget his name, when a large batch of names were offered for brevets, for services during the Mexican war, proposed, in order not to make any invidious distinction among the officers of the Army, to brevet the whole Army; those officers who had been in Mexico, for their gallant and distinguished services there, and those who had not been in Mexico, for the gallant and distinguished services they would have rendered if they had been there; about as good a way of disposing of that vexed question as any.

In former days, brevet rank amounted to something in the way of pay; now it don't. It not only affected the pay, under certain circumstances, but command also; now, however, it is only a name. A brevet-colonel, no matter what his real rank, might take command over his colonel, if his regiment should happen to be serving with a mixed command—a command composed of different arms of the service. There have been instances where brevet officers claimed the right to the command of a post, on the ground that the command was a mixed command, there being a surgeon and an ordnance sergeant at the posts. So many serious difficulties arose out of this brevet rank coming in contact with actual rank that the privileges granted brevet rank were so reduced that it came to be simply an honorable title, without any extra pay or rank.

If it is deemed advisable to still continue the brevet system in the Army, then there should be a distinct understanding what an officer is brevetted for. For what gallant act, or extraordinary meritorious service, over and above the strict observance of his duty, and in what battle or battles the officer earned the right of being honored with a brevet. All this brevetting for "long and faithful service," or for "meritorious service during, etc.," should then be done away with. It is to be taken for granted that every officer will attend to his duties strictly; if he don't he should be dismissed the service.

If, however, it is deemed advisable to confer brevets to our old and faithful officers for their long services, so let it be, there can be no objection to that; but then let officers who distinguish themselves in action be rewarded by some other mark of approbation. Do not classify them with the "long and faithful service officers," or the "meritorious ones during a war," or even with those brevetted for obtaining a large number of recruits during a war; for it appears from the last order announcing the brevets in the Army that a good recruiting officer is as worthy of being brevetted for his services as the most gallant soldier. Don't make brevets too common; it tends to destroy all

respect for rank; and, therefore, destroys all discipline in the Army.

General GRANT, in order to curtail as much as possible the brevets in the Regular Army, and do justice to all, ordered a Board, consisting of Generals SHERMAN, MEADE, THOMAS, and SHERIDAN, to meet in St. Louis and determine what officers were entitled to the honorable distinction of being brevetted generals in the Army. This Board met some time last April, and recommended some twenty for brevet major-generals, and above sixty for brevet brigadier-generals—enough, in all conscience, for our small Army. The officers so recommended by the Board, were immediately confirmed by the Senate; but, before the close of Congress, the number of brevets was increased by the addition of over two hundred more major and brigadier-generals. Some were brevetted major-generals over those recommended by the Board, whom the Board did not think worthy of even being recommended for brevet brigadier-generals. Thus the action of a Board, composed of our most distinguished generals, for the express purpose of ascertaining what officers fairly earned their brevets in the late war, has been entirely set aside. Nearly all these new brevets are for "meritorious services during the war," which means, as a general thing, staying in some pleasant place, away from all danger, or discomforts, on recruiting service, provost duty, or some staff duty or other.

During the war of the Rebellion, an attempt was made to present medals, as a mark of distinction, to those soldiers who had performed some extraordinarily gallant deed. Colonels of regiments were directed to hand in the names of soldiers of their commands worthy of these rewards of merit. Some of the colonels took a great deal of pains, to ascertain who in their commands were worthy of this distinction, over their comrades; but some of the officers, through motives of policy, not wishing to distinguish one, for fear of giving offence to others, actually handed in the names of every soldier of their commands as worthy of distinguished honors. So the medal business had to be dropped. I think this is to be regretted. There are thousands of non-commissioned officers and privates in our late Army who displayed much more gallantry than many an officer brevetted, and there is no way by which their services can be acknowledged. There should have been a Board of officers, ordered by the commanding generals of armies in the field, to whom should have been submitted the names of candidates for these honors, and after the most searching inquiry, the Board should have decided who were worthy of these medals, and the medals should have been presented by the corps commanders to the soldiers at the first review; and this is the way brevets should have been conferred. Such a muddle has been made of brevetting that there are only two ways now of remedying the evil. Either brevet everybody in the Army of the rank of captain, or above it, brigadier or major-generals; I believe there are no lieutenants brevet generals, but I am not sure of it; and all lieutenants should be at least brevet majors. That would satisfy everybody, and would be no more than simple justice, as brevets stand now in the Army. Or let Congress pass a law abolishing all brevets in the Army, on the grounds that at this late day it is impossible to determine who are worthy and who are not, and the present brevet rank is seriously affecting the discipline of the Army. It would be refreshing to see a regiment again with nothing but colonels and majors for field officers, and real captains, not captains that are partially generals, and lieutenants in the line.

Our Navy is considered one of the best in the world; they get on well enough without brevets. It has no midshipmen brevet admirals. Why cannot our Army be equally free from this sort of humbug.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN BREVETTED.

LAST TRIAL TRIP OF THE CHATTANOOGA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The U. S. steamer *Chattanooga* returned on the 18th to Philadelphia, from her fourth attempt to make the contract trial trip. This, like the preceding trials, was unsuccessful. The contract guarantees to be fulfilled are, that 14,000 pounds of anthracite are to be consumed per hour for 24 consecutive hours, and the steam generated by it to be properly worked off by the engines with a vacuum of 26 1-2 inches of mercury. The actual consumption of coal was 10,700 pounds per hour, and the average vacuum 19 1-3 inches of mercury. The reason why the 14,000 pounds were not consumed was, as stated by the Board of Chief Engineers conducting the trial, the inability of the engines to work off the steam without injury. During the whole trial, the crank-pin journals were kept deluged with water—two large streams on each, so that, in the language of the Board, it was impossible for them to heat. There was no water used on the crank-shaft journals, as they have hollow brasses with water circulation through them; but an oiler was stationed at them, whose sole business was to lubricate them, and so thoroughly was this done that 202 gallons of the best sperm oil was expended in the 24 hours. The oil, in fact, was used like water, in such quantities that heating was impossible.

The surface condenser leaked salt water into the fresh water part, so that the boilers had to be "fed and blown" the same as though the engine had a jet condenser. The losses of fuel by this "blowing off," and due to the wretched vacuum, were about one-third, so that had the condenser been tight and 26 1-2 inches vacuum made, there would have been consumed only about 7,000 pounds of coal per hour, or half the guaranteed quantity; for the engines would bear no more steam than what they had. Much difficulty was also experienced from the circulating pump.

The following are the mean results of the 24-hours' trial: Average draught of water of the vessel during the trial, 15 feet 4 inches; anthracite consumed per hour, 10,700 pounds; revolutions of the engines, 50,444 per minute; steam pressure in boilers per square inch, 27.5 pounds; vacuum in condenser, 19.3 inches; temperature of fire-room, 136 degrees; throttle-valve open, 0.18; speed of the vessel per hour, 12 knots; gross effective indicated horsepower, 1,640.

The water was smooth, and the wind a gentle breeze

abeam. The machinery worked well at the above speed, with the exceptions noted, and it is believed, with proper changes, can be made to fulfil the contract guarantees, or nearly so, bringing the speed of the vessel up to about 14 knots per hour. The grate surface of the boilers is 1,080 square feet, so that the consumption of coal was at the very moderate rate of 10 pounds per square foot of grate per hour. The indicated horsepower was obtained for about six and a half pounds of coal per hour.

Z.

REMINISCENCE OF GENERAL GRANT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your paper of the 11th inst. you publish extracts from a speech made in the United States Senate by ex-Governor YATES, of Illinois, in which he refers to his first meeting with General GRANT, in 1861. Permit me to tell you how this meeting was brought about:

After Mr. YATES entered upon his duties as Governor, but before the war commenced, he appointed his staff as commander of the State forces. Among others, J. E. S., of Galena, was (I think) Aide de-Camp, with rank of Colonel. After hostilities began, Colonel S. was ordered to report for duty at Springfield. Upon doing so, among other things he was asked if he knew anything about organizing troops. He did not. He was asked if he knew any one who did. He replied that he knew in Galena a Captain GRANT, formerly of the Regular Army, who had had a West Point education—how much capacity he might have as an organizer he could not say. In those days men who knew anything of Army Regulations and usage were too scarce to be neglected. Captain U. S. GRANT was at once requested to assist in person at Springfield. His modesty had prevented his coming forward sooner. Once at work, his services were found very valuable. As a reward, and at the same time as an evidence of the opinion held of his force of character, he was afterward put in command of the Twenty-first Illinois infantry, which was in a demoralized condition—almost mutinous. When asked whether he would attempt to do what others had failed in doing, his reply was, Yes. Governor YATES tells the rest of the story, when he says, "in a short time he had his regiment under perfect control." Its subsequent record was good.

J. S. P.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 20, 1866.

NAVAL TITLES OF RANK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me to offer several systems of nomenclature for the naval grades, from which a selection can be made that will, perhaps, be an improvement upon the titles as now established. At present they are arranged as follows:

1, admiral; 2, vice-admiral; 3, rear-admiral; 4, commodore; 5, captain; 6, commander; 7, lieutenant-commander; 8, lieutenant; 9, master; 10, ensign.

As nobody seems desirous of any change in the first three, they will be omitted in the succeeding enumerations; and, as the object proposed is to have a purely distinctive set of Navy titles, which shall avoid the existing anomaly of using the same terms, with different degrees of rank, in the Army and Navy, the main thing is to harmonize these terms in the two services, or eliminate them altogether.

4. Commodore.	4. Division-admiral.
5. Vice-commodore.	5. Commodore.
6. Commander.	6. Vice-commodore.
7. Vice-commander.	7. Commander.
8. Captain.	8. Vice-commander.
9. Lieutenant.	9. Master.
10. Ensign.	10. Ensign.

4. Commodore.	4. Commodore.
5. Vice-commodore.	5. Vice-commodore.
6. Rear-commodore.	6. Commander.
7. Commander.	7. Vice-commander.
8. Vice-commander.	8. Chief master.
9. Rear-commander.	9. Master.
10. Ensign.	10. Ensign.

If there must be a change, either the first or last of these four arrangements would seem to be the least objectionable; although, as the Navy comes constantly in contact with foreign services, where "captains" still hold the fifth grade, the transposition of that title to the eighth grade would be likely to produce confusion.

B. N. B.

DESIGNATION OF ARMY RANK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As there is now some discussion going on about shoulder straps for the Army, I send what I think would be a beautiful system—not departing too far from the present style—and yet with order and meaning in it. The leaf of the major is unmeaning and a sun with rays is a beautiful object.

I propose that the designation of the General shall be a sun with rays, in the middle of strap, the rays that run lengthwise longer than the others, the sun and rays to be of gold.

For the Lieutenant-General, the same of silver.

For the Major-General, a five-pointed star in the middle of strap, the star to be of gold.

For the Brigadier-General, the same of silver.

For the Colonel, a spread-eagle, as at present, but of gold.

For the Lieutenant-Colonel, the same of silver.

For the Major, a shield in the middle of strap, of gold.

August 17, 1866.

W.

A BRIEF ESSAY ON BREVETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I am sure the whole Army has read and written about brevets *usque ad nauseam*. But after a subject has been viewed in every other light it can be treated of statistically, and then, the figures being given, all men should be left to make their own calculations and deductions.

Under our present organization there might have been two thousand one hundred and twenty-three commissioned officers in the Regular Army. At the close of the war, there were sixteen hundred and ninety commissioned of-

officers actually in the service. Counting the brevets in the Army Register, and those reported as confirmed by the Senate in the list published in a New York daily, we make a total of nine hundred and sixty-five gentlemen officers brevetted for distinguished valor and merit. There are many others who have received brevet appointments whose names do not appear in the list above alluded to. There can not be less than a thousand who have received these honors. Five-eighths of the Regular officers who served through the war are, therefore, particularly distinguished for something. What an array of talent and valor we must have in the Army, when by far the greater part of the officers are particularly distinguished! For this must be the theory upon which brevets are given, unless they are distributed in mockery.

When we consider, moreover, that untold thousands of Volunteer officers were also brevetted, it seems quite wonderful that any number of ragged Rebels could have resisted this rare combination for a single year.

And the greater part of our heroes have had a double or three-fold glory added unto them; yea, a favored few have a quadrupled brevetted excellence. We have heard somewhat of double-dyed traitors, and commiserated the moral darkness which enveloped such fallen angels. But how wildly intoxicating must loyal valor be when distilled to the third and fourth proof! You must pardon mixed metaphors when the subject is so mixed and muddled.

Seriously, Mr. Editor, the only distinguished officers now in the Army are the three out of eight who are not brevetted. I can only account for their being neglected on the theory that Republics are ungrateful, and that other consolatory principle: "*De minimis non curat lex.*" I will close this growl by a little story in illustration.

I heard one of my military Milesians ask another, a few days since, what brevets were given for? "Shure," answered PAT, "some officers intended to do many brave things they never had a chance to do; and the Government's giving them credit for their good intentions." I endorse PATRICK'S theory as a perfectly satisfactory solution of the question.

PETERBURG, VA., Aug. 14, 1866.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE AUGUST 11, 1866.

AUGUST 11.—Leave of absence for twenty-five days is hereby granted Military Storekeeper Daniel G. Thomas, Quartermaster's Department.

Second Lieutenant Edward J. Harrington, First U. S. cavalry (recently appointed), having reported for duty as ordered, will repair to Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, and join his regiment.

Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., will turn over to Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., commanding Department of Washington, all public records of the Middle Military Department; General Canby to furnish Major-General Meade, commanding Department of the East, and Brevet Major-General Schofield, commanding Department of the Potomac, with such portions of these records as relate to their respective commands.

AUGUST 13.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers:

Brevet Colonel F. E. Prime, Corps of Engineers, for six months, with permission to leave the United States.

Brevet Colonel John Underhill, Fourth U. S. Artillery, for six days, with permission to apply for an extension of four months.

First Lieutenant George W. Walker, Ninth U. S. Infantry, for six months, to take effect when another officer joins his company.

The telegraphic order of the 11th instant, from this office, granting Major-General Nelson Miles, U. S. Volunteers, permission to visit Washington, D. C., for three days, is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 11th instant, from this office, granting First Lieutenant Alexander Lovett, V. R. C., leave of absence for seven days, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay joining his company for two months from the expiration of the extension of leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 100, March 6, 1866, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Williams, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the President, Brevet Brigadier-General John L. Gardner, Colonel U. S. A. (retired), will report to the Commanding General Department of the East for assignment to Court-Martial duty.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Brevet Major Anson Mills (now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 307, June 28, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended two months.

AUGUST 14.—Leave of absence for twenty-five days is hereby granted Brevet Major Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

Second-Lieutenant Louis V. Caziarc, Eleventh U. S. Infantry (recently appointed), will report in person, without delay, to the commanding General Department of Washington, for assignment to duty.

FOURTH U. S. CAVALRY.

The following is a roster of the officers of the Fourth United States cavalry up to August 1, 1866, giving their stations at that date:

FIELD AND STAFF—Colonel Lawrence P. Graham, Brevet Brigadier-General, Annapolis, Md., President Board of Examination; Lieutenant-Colonel James Oakes, Brevet Brigadier-General, Springfield, Ill., Provost-Marshal-General State of Illinois; Major Richard W. Johnson, Brevet Brigadier-General, Nashville, Tenn., Provost-Marshal-General Department of Tennessee; Major John P. Hatch, Brevet Colonel, San Antonio, Texas, Commanding Regiment; Major William P. Chambliss, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, San Antonio, Texas, present; First Lieutenant Wirt Davis, Brevet Captain, San Antonio, Texas, Regimental Adjutant; First-Lieutenant John Lee, Brevet Captain, San Antonio, Texas, Regimental Quartermaster; First Lieutenant Sebastian Gunther, Brevet Captain, San Antonio, Texas, Regimental Commissary Subsistence; Peter V. Schenck, San Antonio, Texas,

Assistant Surgeon; Chaplain John F. Treacy, Huntsville, Ala., sick.

Non-Commissioned Staff and Band with Head-quarters of the regiment at San Antonio, Texas.

COMPANY A—Captain Eugene B. Beaumont, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, San Antonio, Texas, commanding company; First-Lieutenant William O'Connell, Brevet Major, San Antonio, Texas, present with company.

COMPANY B—Captain Clarence Mauck, San Antonio, Texas, commanding company; First Lieutenant Michael J. Kelly, Brevet Major, Houston, Texas, Military Commission; Second Lieutenant Isaac A. Taylor, not reported since appointment.

COMPANY C—Captain John A. Wilcox, San Antonio, Texas, commanding company; First Lieutenant Bird L. Fletcher, Victoria, Texas, Assistant Commissary Subsistence; Second Lieutenant Clinton J. Powers, New Orleans, La., on detached service.

COMPANY D—Captain Eugene W. Crittenden, on scout, commanding company; First Lieutenant Joseph Rendlebrooke, Brevet Major, Clinton, Texas, commanding company G.; Second Lieutenant Peter M. Boehm, on scout, present with company.

COMPANY E—Captain James B. McIntyre, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Brownsville, Texas, commanding company; Second Lieutenant John Murphy, Brownsville, Texas, present with company.

COMPANY F—Captain John A. Thompson, Hallettsville, Texas, commanding company; First Lieutenant William W. Webb, San Antonio, Texas, Post Commissary Subsistence; Second Lieutenant David R. Porter, on scout, commanding company L.

COMPANY G—First Lieutenant Joseph Redges, Brevet Major, Indianola, Texas, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Second Lieutenant Robert McClermont, Clinton, Texas, present with company.

COMPANY H—Captain George G. Hunt, San Antonio, Texas, commanding company; First Lieutenant James Callahan, Brevet Captain, San Antonio, Texas, present with company; Second Lieutenant Milton L. Webster, not reported since appointment.

COMPANY I—Captain Napoleon B. McLaughlin, Brevet Colonel, Boston, Mass., General Recruiting Service; First Lieutenant William Bayard, Brevet Captain, Brownsville, Texas, commanding company; Second Lieutenant Justinian Alman, Brownsville, Texas, present with company.

COMPANY K—Captain Eli Long, Brevet Colonel, San Antonio, Texas, commanding company; First Lieutenant Neil J. McCaderty, San Antonio, Texas, present with company.

COMPANY L—Captain Charles S. Bowman, Brevet Major, Wilkesbarre, Pa., sick; First Lieutenant Edwin J. Conway, Brevet Captain, Pittsburg, Pa., General Recruiting Service; Second Lieutenant Levant W. Barnhart, San Antonio, Texas, commanding detachment company L.

COMPANY M—Captain Samuel W. Stockton, Brevet Major, on leave of absence; Second Lieutenant Theodore J. Wint, San Antonio, Texas, commanding company.

SECOND U. S. ARTILLERY.

The following is a roster of the commissioned officers of the Second U. S. artillery, for the month of June, 1866:

FIELD AND STAFF—Lieutenant-Colonel William H. French, Brevet Brigadier-General, Fort Point, Cal., commanding regiment; Major Harvey A. Allen, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., commanding light companies Second artillery; Major Edward G. Beckwith, Washington, D. C., Subsistence Department; First Lieutenant and Adjutant John H. Calef, Brevet Major, Fort Point, Cal.; First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster J. Gales Ramsay, Brevet Captain, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on detached service.

COMPANY A—Captain John C. Tidball, Brevet Colonel, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; First Lieutenant J. Gales Ramsay, Brevet Captain, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; First Lieutenant James H. Lord, Brevet Captain, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Maurice, Fort Columbus, New York, on detached service.

COMPANY B—Captain James M. Robertson, Brevet Brigadier-General, Alcatraz Island, Cal., ordered to report to General Butterfield on recruiting service; First Lieutenant Albert O. Vincent, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Second Lieutenant John H. Howell, Fort Columbus, N. Y., on detached service.

COMPANY C—Captain Leroy L. Jones, Fort Stevens, Oregon; First Lieutenant William Borrowe, Fort Stevens, Oregon; First Lieutenant Henry C. Dodge, Portland, Oregon, on regimental recruiting service.

COMPANY D—Captain Edward R. Platt, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Point San Jose, Cal.; First Lieutenant R. Hunter Chapin, Brevet Major, Point San Jose, Cal.; First Lieutenant William P. Vose, Brevet Captain, Point San Jose, Cal.

COMPANY E—Captain Charles H. Peirce, Fort Humboldt, Cal.; First Lieutenant James S. Dudley, Fort Humboldt, Cal.; First Lieutenant J. Hewitt Smith, Brevet Captain, Fort Humboldt, Cal.; Second Lieutenant Franklin M. Ring, San Francisco, Cal., on regimental recruiting service.

COMPANY F—Captain Samuel N. Benjamin, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Washington, D. C., Recorder Artillery Board; First Lieutenant Joseph C. Breckinridge, San Francisco, Cal., aide-de-camp to Major-General Halleck; First Lieutenant John Fitz Gerald, Alcatraz Island, Cal., commanding company; Second Lieutenant B. Franklin Ryer, Fort Columbus, N. Y., on detached service.

COMPANY G—Captain James Thompson, Brevet Major, Cincinnati, O., on general recruiting service; First Lieutenant William Neil Dennison, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, San Francisco, Cal., aide-de-camp to Major-General McDowell; First Lieutenant John A. Darling, Brevet Major, Alcatraz Island, Cal., commanding company.

COMPANY H—Captain Frank H. Larned, Philadelphia, Pa., on detached service; First Lieutenant Samuel B. McIntire, Brevet Captain, Fort Point, Cal., commanding company; First Lieutenant Samuel H. Kinney, Brevet Captain, Fort Point, Cal.; Second Lieutenant Cornelius Gillett, Fort Columbus, N. Y., on detached service.

COMPANY I—Captain Thomas Grey, San Juan Island, W. T.; First Lieutenant William P. Graves, San Juan Island, W. T.; First Lieutenant James E. Wilson, Fort Point, Cal., ordered to report to General Butterfield on recruiting service; Second Lieutenant James L. Mast, Fort Columbus, N. Y., on detached service.

COMPANY K—Captain Edward B. Williston, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Yuma, Cal.; First Lieutenant John McGilvray, Brevet Captain, Sacramento, Cal., on regimental recruiting service; First Lieutenant Charles T. Bissell, Brevet Captain, Fort Yuma, Cal.; Second Lieutenant Eli L. Huggins, Fort Columbus, N. Y., on detached service.

COMPANY L—Captain John I. Rodgers, Cape Disappointment, W. T.; First Lieutenant John H. Calef, Brevet Major, Fort Point, Cal.; First Lieutenant Rezin G. Howell, Cape Disappointment, W. T.

COMPANY M—Captain A. C. M. Pennington, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; First Lieutenant Carl A. Woodruff, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., ordered to report to General Butterfield on recruiting service; First Lieutenant Melville R. Loucks, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

UNASSIGNED—Second Lieutenant Rene E. De Russy, Fort Columbus, N. Y., on detached service.

ALTERATIONS IN THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS SINCE JANUARY 1, 1866.

GAIN—Second Lieutenant, Thomas D. Maurice, appointed Second Lieutenant Second artillery February 23, 1866, vice Elliott, retired, A; Second Lieutenant, John H. Howell, appointed Second Lieutenant Second artillery February 23, 1866, vice Loucks, promoted, B; Second Lieutenant B. Franklin Ryer, appointed Second Lieutenant Second artillery February 23, 1866, vice Howell, promoted, F; Second Lieutenant Cornelius Gillett, appointed Second Lieutenant Second artillery February 23, 1866, vice Heuer, transferred, H; Second Lieutenant James L. Mast, appointed Second Lieutenant Second artillery February 23, 1866, vice Peterkin, transferred, I; Second Lieutenant Eli L. Huggins, appointed Second Lieutenant Second artillery February 23, 1866, vice Vose, promoted, K; Second Lieutenant Rene E. De Russy, date of appointment not known.

LOSS—First Lieutenant and brevet Captain William Egan, resigned March 28, 1866, Special Orders No. 140, Adjutant-General's Office, March 28, 1866, B.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1866. }

The following memorandum of orders and instructions, relating to officers of the Ordnance Department, issued during the month of July, 1866, is communicated for the information of the Corps.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

Brevet Major John A. Kress granted fifteen days' leave of absence. Order Chief of Ordnance, July 3, 1866.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Flagler directed to visit Savannah, Ga., on public business. Order Chief of Ordnance, July 10, 1866.

Brevet Major John R. Edie, Brevet Captain C. F. Rockwell, and Brevet First Lieutenant W. S. Smoot, appointed a Board to meet at Washington Arsenal, on the 24th July, to test the merits of the Broadwell breech-loading cannon. Order Chief of Ordnance, July 23, 1866.

Brevet Captain C. C. Chaffee granted thirty days' leave of absence. S. O. No. 357, A. G. O., July 24, 1866.

Brevet First Lieutenant J. G. Butler granted thirty days' leave of absence. S. O. No. 364, A. G. O., July 28, 1866.

Brevet Major John R. Edie granted twenty days' leave of absence from July 30. Order Chief of Ordnance, July 28, 1866.

Brevet Major A. R. Buffington authorized to visit New Orleans, La., and Brownsville, Texas, on public business. Order Chief of Ordnance, July 28, 1866.

M. J. Grealish assigned to duty as Military Storekeeper at Hilton Head, S. C. Order Chief of Ordnance, July 30, 1866.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received: "I see by the telegraphic reports that Second Lieutenant Simeon G. Butts, Veteran Reserve Corps (Brevet Captain U. S. V.), on duty in Freedmen's Bureau, in Louisiana, was murdered by Rebels at Jackson Parish, near New Orleans, La., on the 4th of August last. The report of condition of officers, compiled from records of Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, says: 'Brevet Captain (Second Lieutenant) Simeon G. Butts, age thirty, entered Volunteer service April, 1861, from Coldwater, Mich., (where he leaves a wife and four small children). Took part in battles of First Bull Run, Mumsfordville, Bowling Green and Jacinto, and had his hip broken, skull fractured, and spine injured by railroad collision while on duty in Mississippi; was murdered by Rebel highway robbers at Jackson Parish, La., August 4, 1866.' Captain Butts served in the office of General James Oakes, at Springfield, for upward of two years, and left for the South about two months since. He is deeply mourned and his death lamented by all who have been in any way associated with him, who are hosts, as he was a very popular Union soldier and a very intelligent gentleman."

Brevet Major-General Woods, commanding Department of the South, ordered a General Court-Martial to convene at Macon, Ga., on the 15th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private John Pierce, Company F, third battalion Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Major John D. Wilkins, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain C. McC. Lord, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain R. Harrison, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant G. W. Graffam, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant F. W. Coleman, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant W. M. Comstock, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry. Brevet Captain S. R. Honey, First Lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Scurara has gone to the Weser.

The Wachusett was at New Chwang, China, May 31st last.

The steamer Wyoming was at Hong Kong, China, May 31st last.

The Madawaska went on her second (contractor's) trial trip on the 23d.

The Massachusetts, at New York, has been ordered to be put out of commission.

The Lancaster sailed from Panama August 4th, for Callao, thence for Norfolk, Virginia.

The Mohican, Commander E. Simpson, was put in commission at Boston August 18th.

The Tahoma, Lieutenant-Commander William Gibson, is preparing at Boston for the Gulf squadron.

The schooner Maria A. Wood has been put out of commission, and is now at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The supply steamer Memphis left the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on the 21st inst. for the Gulf and intermediate ports.

First Lieutenant Robert O. N. Ford, U. S. Marines, has been granted a two weeks' extension of his leave of absence.

First Lieutenant Norval Nokes, U. S. Marines, has reported at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, from leave of absence.

The Shamrock was under orders from the Mediterranean to the coast of Africa, and to go as far south as St. Paul de Loanda.

Second Lieutenant George H. Thompson, U. S. Marines has been ordered to command the Marine guard of the *Pensacola*.

The Pensacola was expected to have gone on her trial trip on the 24th. She had a dock trial trip of her engines on the 23d.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank Clarke, U. S. N., sailed in the *Memphis* on the 21st inst., to join the *Paul Jones*, at Pensacola.

The Ticenderoga, which had been stationed in the Adriatic on the conclusion of peace, would visit Constantinople, Syria, Egypt, etc., thence return to Lisbon.

Captain Philip R. Fendall, Jr., U. S. Marines, has been ordered to the *Pensacola*. Captain Fendall will be Chief Marine officer of the South Pacific Squadron.

The Marine General Court-Martial, of which Major William B. Slack is President, which has been in session for some time past in this city, has been dissolved.

The Colorado, flagship, was at Lisbon July 23d, preparing to leave, accompanied by the *Frolic*, for Southampton and other English ports. The *Frolic* was destined for Flushing.

The Florida (paddle-wheel), arrived at Aspinwall, N. G., from Barbadoes, on the 1st of August, relieving the *Bienfleur*. She will probably remain at Aspinwall one or two months.

The Ashuelot, Commander John C. Febiger, arrived at Porto Grande, Island of St. Vincent, July 20th, en route to the Asiatic squadron. Her next stopping place would be St. Paul de Loanda.

The steamer *Saginaw*, having been completed, sailed from the Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 31st ult., for Victoria, under instructions from the Chief of the Western Telegraph company.

Chief Engineer P. Inch, U. S. N., who is on special duty at Providence, R. I., has been ordered to assume the duties previously performed by Chief Engineer Mason, in addition to his present duties.

Passed Assistant Paymasters D. B. Batione, L. S. Wood, Jr., C. W. McDaniel, Frank H. Arms, and E. Mellach left New York on the 21st inst., in the *Memphis*, to join the vessels to which they have been assigned.

A Board consisting of Admiral Gregory, Captain Worden, Chief-Engineers J. W. King and Robert Danby, Commander Ransom and Naval Constructor Benjamin F. Delano, met on board the *Idaho* on the 22d inst., to appraise her valuation for the Government.

Private William F. Davies, U. S. Marines, has been commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Eighteenth U. S. infantry. Lieutenant Davies, who was formerly a Captain in the Sixty-second New York Volunteers, has been ordered to report for duty at Newport Barracks, Ky.

The Rhode Island, flagship of Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer, left Portland on the 13th inst., in continuation of her cruise to the eastward. After visiting Halifax and other places in that quarter, she will return to Hampton Roads, arriving there about the middle of September.

Orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy Yard, to fit out the new steam sloop *Sacramento* and *Mohican*, for immediate service. The *Mohican* goes to Behring's Straits. The *Kearsarge* has been dismantled. The screw steam sloop *Manitou* will be launched at high water on the 25th inst.

The Monocacy, Commander S. P. Carter, sailed from Washington on the 15th inst., to join the Asiatic squadron. She touches at Norfolk to complete her crew, after which she will proceed to her destination, touching en route at the Azores, Madeira, Cape de Verdes, St. Paul de Loanda, Cape of Good Hope, etc.

The steamer *Shenandoah*, recently sold in Liverpool by the United States consul, realized the sum of £11,844 16s. 10d. sterling, which was deposited in the banking house of Baring Brothers, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury. The money was drawn by the Secretary on the 20th inst., and will be deposited in the treasury as the proceeds of captured property.

By the provisions of General Orders No. 78, Navy Department, dated August 4, 1866, mates whose compensation under existing regulations does not exceed forty dollars per month will hereafter be allowed a sum equal to twenty per centum of their pay, in lieu of all allowances except for mileage or travelling expenses under orders. This allowance to take effect from the 1st instant.

In accordance with the President's proclamation of the 17th inst., declaring null and void Maximilian's paper blockade of Matamoros and other Mexican ports, the Navy Department has detached two men-of-war to be stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The commander of the Pacific Squadron has also received orders to send two men-of-war to Mazatlan and Guaymas to watch United States interests on the Pacific coast.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received information that the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia has received the sum of \$50,000 from the First National Bank of Philadelphia; the amount realized from the forgery committed by W. Ringgold Cooper a few weeks since. Adams' Express Company having previously paid over the proceeds of another of Cooper's forgeries, amounting to \$10,000, the Government will sustain no loss from his operations.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 77, from the Navy Department, reads as follows: Under authority of the act of Congress approved December 21, 1861, medals of honor are hereby awarded to the following-named persons who have distinguished themselves by their gallantry in action, by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, or by other commendable qualities: John Brown, Captain of the after-guard; Richard Bates, seaman; Thomas Burke, seaman, of the U. S. steamer *De Soto*; heroic conduct in rescuing from drowning James Rose and John Russell, seamen, of the U. S. steamer *Winoski*, off Eastport, Me., May 10, 1866; Thomas Robinson, Captain of the after-guard of the U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa*; heroic efforts to save from drowning Wellington Brocar, landsman, of the *Tallapoosa*, off New Orleans, July 15, 1866. Application for the medals must be made through the commanding officers of the vessels on which the seamen are serving.

STATIONS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the medical officers of the U. S. Army, with their stations, as reported to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, August 8, 1866:

Joseph K. Barnes, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, Surgeon-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
Charles H. Crane, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

SURGEONS, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

R. S. Satterlee, Brevet Brigadier-General, Medical Purveyor, New York City.
R. C. Wood, Brevet Brigadier-General, Fort Adams, R. I.
C. S. Tripler, Brevet Colonel, Medical Director, Department of the Ohio, Detroit, Mich.
C. McDougall, Brevet Colonel, Medical Purveyor, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Randall, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Trumbull, Conn.
A. N. McLaren, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Boston, Mass.
J. J. B. Wright, Brevet Colonel, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.
John M. Cuyler, Brevet Colonel, Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor.

Madison Mills, Brevet Colonel, Medical Director, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
E. H. Abadie, Brevet Colonel, Medical Purveyor, St. Louis, Mo.
C. McCormick, Medical Director, Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.

C. H. Laub, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Attending Surgeon, Soldiers' Home.
J. Simpson, Brevet Colonel, Medical Director, Middle Department, Baltimore, Md.
W. J. Sloan, Brevet Colonel, Medical Director, Department of the East, New York City.

W. S. King, Brevet Colonel, Post Surgeon, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James Simons, Brevet Colonel, Medical Director, Department of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
L. H. Holden, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.

C. C. Keeney, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, accompanying Major-General Halleck on tour of inspection through Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington Territory.
R. Murray, Brevet Colonel, Medical Purveyor, San Francisco, Cal.
J. F. Head, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, West Point, N. Y.

L. A. Edwards, Brevet Colonel, Attending Surgeon, Baltimore, Md.
J. F. Hammond, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Attending Surgeon, New York City.
E. J. Bailey, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

G. E. Cooper, Brevet Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Monroe, Va.
E. Swift, Brevet Colonel, Post Surgeon, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
G. Perin, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Newport Barracks, Ky.

P. G. S. Ten Broeck, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Director, Department of the Columbia, Fort Vancouver, W. T.
J. Campbell, Brevet Colonel, Post Surgeon, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.
J. E. Summers, Medical Director, Department of the Cumberland, Memphis, Tenn.

T. A. McFarlin, Brevet Colonel, Medical Director, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.
J. B. Brown, Brevet Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

A. B. Hason, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Director, Department of Florida, Tallahassee, Fla.
R. O. Abbott, Brevet Colonel, Medical Director, Department of Washington, Washington City, D. C.
T. M. Getty, Medical Director, Department of the South, Macon, Ga.

D. J. Magruder, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, waiting orders, St. Louis, Mo.
J. J. Milhau, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Recruiting Service, New York City.
H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

Charles Page, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Director, Department of the Carolinas, Columbia, S. C.
O. Sutherland, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Purveyor, Washington City, D. C.
Basil Norris, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Attending Surgeon, Washington City, D. C.

E. P. Volium, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Director, Department of Texas, Galveston, Texas.
John Moore, Brevet Colonel, Medical Director, Department of Mississippi, Vicksburg, Miss.
A. K. Smith, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Medical Officer, Military Com. of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

R. H. Alexander, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Laramie, D. T.
Jos. R. Smith, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Director, Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.
James T. Ghiselin, Brevet Colonel, Fort Humboldt, Cal.

John F. Randolph, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Marine General Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
George Taylor, Attending Surgeon and Examiner of Recruits, Milwaukee, Wis.
B. J. D. Irwin, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Riley, Kas.

A. Heger, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, De Camp Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor (temporary duty).
C. T. Alexander, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Surgeon, Fort Snelling, Minn.
B. A. Clements, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Recruiting Service, New York City.

Lewis Taylor, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, sick leave, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. C. Bailey, Headquarters, District of Arizona, Sacaton, Arizona.
J. C. McKee, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Medical Officer, District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

J. H. Bill, Brevet Major, in charge of U. S. Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. C. Peters, Brevet Major, Post Hospital, Fort McHenry, Md.
C. H. Alden, Brevet Major, Medical Purveyor's Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Warren Webster, Brevet Major, in charge of De Camp U. S. A. General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor.
John Vannant, Brevet Major, on duty with Regular Troops, Little Rock, Ark.
C. C. Byrne, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, St. Augustine, Fla.

A. F. Mechem, Brevet Major, awaiting orders.
Clinton Wagner, Brevet Major, Surgeon-in-chief, District of the Boise, Fort Boise, Idaho.
Jos. P. Wright, Brevet Major, detachment Sixteenth infantry, Memphis, Tenn.

C. C. Gray, Brevet Major, Fort Randall, D. T.
W. C. Spencer, Brevet Major, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington City, D. C.
F. L. Towne, Brevet Major, Chief Medical Officer, Louisville, Ky.
P. V. Schenck, Fourth U. S. cavalry, San Antonio, Texas.

Dallas Baché, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Nashville, Tenn.
B. E. Fryer, Brevet Major, Medical Director's Office, Detroit, Mich.
J. H. Francis, Brevet Major, Camp Grant, near Richmond, Va.
Webster Lindsay, Brevet Major, in charge of Post Hospital, Richmond, Va.

C. E. Goddard, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Chattanooga, Tenn.
H. R. Silliman, Post Surgeon, Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
P. C. Davis, Brevet Major, under orders to report to Medical Director Department of the Plate.
Jos. Sim. Smith, Brevet Major, Fifth U. S. cavalry, Washington City, D. C.

E. I. Wilson, Brevet Major, Fort Washington, Md.
James F. Woods, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Albuquerque, N. M.
A. B. White, Brevet Major, Acting Medical Purveyor, U. S. A., New Orleans, La.
G. M. Sternberg, Brevet Major, Third infantry, Fort Ellsworth, Kas.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS, WITH THE RANK OF FIRST LIEUTENANT.

J. J. Woodward, Brevet Major, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington City, D. C.
E. J. Marsh, Brevet Major, West Point, N. Y.
M. J. Asch, Brevet Major, Attending Surgeon, Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans.

H. S. Schell, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Savannah, Ga.
C. K. Winne, Brevet Major, Savannah, Ga.
J. E. Sempie, Brevet Major, Post Hospital, Fort Vancouver, W. T.
W. H. Forwood, Brevet Major, Fort Laramie, D. T.

Ely McCrellan, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Delaware, Del.
S. A. Storow, Post Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.
W. D. Wolverton, Health Officer, Fort Monroe, Va.
W. R. Ramsey, Brevet Major, Recruiting Service, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Hartshuff, Sergeant U. S. General Hospital, Greenville, La.
C. R. Greenleaf, Brevet Major, Medical Director's Office, Baltimore, Md.
Bolivar Knickerbocker, Thirteenth infantry, near Fort Sully, D. T.
J. V. Middleton, Brevet Major, Medical Director's Office, Washington City, D. C.

Wm Thompson, Brevet Major, Post Hospital, Washington City, D. C.
John Bell, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla.
J. H. Janeway, Brevet Major, on leave.
H. A. Dubois, Brevet Major, Santa Fe, N. M.

H. C. Parry, Brevet Major, Fort Preble, Me.
H. R. Tilton, Third infantry, Fort Lyon, Col. Ter.
S. M. Horton, Brevet Major, Second battalion Fifteenth infantry, Fort Reno, D. T.

J. P. G. Happersett, Brevet Major, Chief Medical Officer, Military Com. of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.
A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Major, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington City, D. C.
W. A. Bradley, Brevet Major, Medical Director's Office, Washington City, D. C.

G. P. Jaquette, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Yuma, Cal.
J. S. Billings, Brevet Major, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington City, D. C.
Samuel Adams, Brevet Major, Fort Adams, R. I.
T. G. Mackenzie, Brevet Major, in charge of Kalamazoo U. S. A. General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Wm. M. Norton, Brevet Major, Attending Surgeon's Office, Washington City, D. C.
E. D. Breneman, Brevet Major, Headquarters Armies U. S., Washington City, D. C.
G. M. McGill, Brevet Major, in charge Hicks U. S. A. General Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Wm. E. Waters, Brevet Major, detachment Eighteenth infantry, en route to Fort Bridger, U. T.
Jos. E. Gibson, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Willett's Point, New York Harbor.
Cyrus Bacon, Brevet Major, Sixth U. S. cavalry, near Austin, Texas.

S. H. Horner, Brevet Major, Post Hospital, Louisville, Ky.
G. L. Porter, Brevet Major, Washington Arsenal.
D. L. Huntington, Brevet Major, Third U. S. cavalry, Fort Union, N. M.

J. W. Williams, Brevet Major, U. S. General Hospital, Hilton Head, S. C.
J. M. Brown, Brevet Major, Fort Morgan, Col. Ter.
C. S. De Graw, Brevet Major, Fort Dodge, Kas.

A. H. Smith, Brevet Major, ordered from Department of Texas to New York City.
G. A. Hubbard, Brevet Major, First battalion, Nineteenth infantry, Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation.
Thomas McMillin, Brevet Major, Medical Purveyor's Office, New York City.

J. W. Brewer, Brevet Major, Post Hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
John Brooke, Brevet Major, Fort Sumner, N. M.
W. H. Gardner, Brevet Major, Post Surgeon, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

H. E. Brown, Brevet Major, Willett's Point, New York Harbor.
E. J. Darken, Brevet Captain, Nineteenth infantry, Fort Smith, Ark.
W. E. Whitehead, Brevet Captain, Post Surgeon, Cape Disappointment, W. T.

Edward Cowles, Brevet Captain, Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.
M. Hillary, Brevet Captain, Indian Hospital, Fort Sumner, N. M.
Edward Curtis, Brevet Captain, Surgeon-General's Office.
Charles Smart, Brevet Captain, Fort McDowell, Arizona.

Elliott Coues, Brevet Captain, Post Surgeon, Columbia, S. C.
W. F. Buchanan, Brevet Captain, Post Hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
J. H. Kinsman, Brevet Captain, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
F. Middleton, Brevet Captain, Alcatraz Island, Harbor of San Francisco.

H. J. Phillips, Post Hospital, Mobile, Ala.
W. F. Smith, Post Hospital, Raleigh, N. C.
G. A. Otis, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington City, D. C.
H. McElderry, West Point, N. Y.

W. M. Austin, Seventeenth infantry, San Antonio, Texas.
H. Culbertson, Second infantry, Louisville, Ky.
W. S. Tremaine, Post Surgeon, Annapolis, Md.
D. G. Caldwell, Department of California.

C. H. Rowe, detachment Seventeenth U. S. infantry, Hart's Island, New York Harbor.
J. E. McDonald, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
W. C. Minor, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.
S. S. Jessop, Chester, S. C.

G. McC. Miller, Newport Barracks, Ky.
J. B. Featherbridge, ordered to temporary duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.
T. H. Turner, Fort Wallace, Kas.
E. Bentley, Russell Barracks, Washington City, D. C.

H. Lippincott, Post Surgeon, Newbern, N. C.
C. C. Dumreicher, Seventeenth infantry, Galveston, Texas.
Henry Johnson, Medical Storekeeper, Washington City, D. C.

RETIRED LIST.

Clement A. Finley, Surgeon-General, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, West Philadelphia, Pa. (Not on duty).
S. G. J. De Camp, Surgeon, Major, Saratoga, N. Y. (Not on duty).
J. B. Porter, Surgeon, Major, Coventry, Tolland Co., Conn. (Not on duty).

W. F. Edgar, Surgeon, Major, Drum Barracks, Cal.
Benjamin King, Assistant Surgeon, Captain, Alexandria, Va. (Not on duty).
J. H. Bailey, Assistant Surgeon, Captain, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR Stuart Eldridge has been assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Captain J. W. Todd, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, by Major-General Sheridan.

FIRST Lieutenant C. H. Breckenridge, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, relieves Captain Reynolds, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, at Huntsville, Ga.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. Harvey, U. S. Army, has been directed to return to duty with the troops of the Fifteenth U. S. infantry, at Mobile, Ala.

MAJOR A. M. Jackson, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), has been appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Louisiana.

COLONEL J. A. Potter Depot Quartermaster, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has been brevetted Brigadier-General U. S. A., to rank as such from March 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN M. J. Sheridan, Sixty-fifth U. S. colored infantry, having tendered his resignation, has been honorably discharged the service of the United States.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. C. Augur, U. S. Volunteers, will be the President of the Board for the examination of officers of the Regular Army, which is to meet in New York City.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Kip, U. S. Army, First Lieutenant Third U. S. artillery, has, at his own request, been relieved from further duty as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sheridan.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, based on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department of Louisiana, has been granted Second Lieutenant Thomas Dry, First U. S. infantry.

IN compliance with orders from the War Department, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Smith, Surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty as Chief Medical Officer on the staff of Brevet Major-General Robinson.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with recommendation to Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf for an extension of thirty days, has been granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ed. D. Mason, Assistant Inspector-General.

BREVET Major W. B. Ocleston, Captain Fifteenth U. S. infantry, has received a leave of absence for the benefit of his health. Major Ocleston has been suffering under a fever superinduced by the breaking out of an old wound.

SECOND Lieutenant M. V. Sheridan, Fifth U. S. cavalry, has, at his own request, been relieved from further duty as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sheridan, and ordered to join his regiment, with permission to delay fifty days en route.

IN obedience to paragraph 3, General Orders No. 59, from the War Department, Major-General D. E. Sickles, on the 17th inst., assumed command of the Department of the South, which embraces the States of North and South Carolina.

THE General Court-Martial convened at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, by order of Brevet Brigadier-General James H. Carleton, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel A. Riggs, First Veteran infantry California Volunteers, is President, has been dissolved.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Augustus R. Egbert, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Corpus Christi, Texas, and will report without delay to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Mason, U. S. Army, commanding Post of Galveston, for duty at that point.

THE leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ed. D. Mason, Assistant Inspector-General U. S. Volunteers, in Special Orders No. 163, current series from the Headquarters Department of Texas, has been extended thirty days by Major-General Sheridan.

THE following is the detail for Recruiting Service from the Eighteenth U. S. infantry: First battalion, Brevet Major R. B. Hull, Brevet Captain E. D. Harding; Second battalion, Brevet Major H. Haymond, Lieutenant I. D'Isay; Third battalion, Captain F. Phisterer, Lieutenant E. N. Wilcox.

THE following officers of the Fifteenth U. S. infantry have been detailed for recruiting service: Captain and Brevet Major H. Jewett, Captain and Brevet Major F. D. Ogilby, Captain A. M. Brown and First Lieutenant W. H. Heilman, A. Hedberg, and First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain M. Jackson.

THE leaves of absence granted Captain John P. Conklyn, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored infantry, Judge-Advocate, and First Lieutenant Charles E. Morse, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 164, current series, from the Headquarters Department of Texas, have been extended thirty days.

THE following named officers are announced on the staff of Brevet Major-General Robinson, commanding at Raleigh, N. C.: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. Cogswell, Major Eighth U. S. infantry, Acting Judge-Advocate; Brevet Captain James Chester, First Lieutenant Third U. S. artillery, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles E. Moore, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster of his regiment and ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of his regiment, at Nashville, Tenn., for duty. This detail relieves him from the responsible duty of Adjutant of the Post of Savannah, Ga.

AT his own request, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Nelson, First U. S. infantry, has been relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Department of Louisiana, and after turning over the duties of his office, with all books and papers pertaining thereto, to his successor, will rejoin his regiment.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was convened at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, on the 20th day of July, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it by competent authority. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Cutts, Captain Eleventh infantry; First Lieutenant F. E. Camp, Four-

teenth infantry; First Lieutenant O. W. Pollock, Fourteenth infantry; Second Lieutenant J. H. Howell, Second artillery; Second Lieutenant B. F. Ryer, Second artillery; Second Lieutenant R. J. Ekridge, Fourteenth infantry; Second Lieutenant J. L. Mast, Second artillery. Second Lieutenant H. M. Benson, Eighteenth infantry, is appointed Judge-Advocate.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. M. Schofield, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., assumed command of the Department of the Potomac on the 16th inst. The Department embraces the States of Virginia, and West Virginia. The General has also been assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for these States.

MAJOR E. P. Loring, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), has been relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-Martial appointed by Special Orders No. 123, current series, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, as soon as the case now before the Court is completed, and will resume his command at Fort Pike, La.

CAPTAIN George K. Sanderson, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, now on duty with the troops of the Fifteenth U. S. infantry, at Mobile, Ala., has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and there report for further orders to the General commanding the Department of Mississippi.

SO much of paragraph 25, Special Orders No. 460, December 21, 1864, from the Adjutant-General's Office, as dismissed from the service Captain H. F. Crossman, Veteran Reserve Corps, has, by direction of the President, been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect from the date of dismissal.

LIEUTENANT Daniel Eldridge, Third Veteran Reserve Corps, and late of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, has been honorably discharged from the service, on account of his services being no longer required. As he entered the service (as a private) August 2, 1861, and his final discharge was dated June 30, 1866, he has served nearly five years uninterruptedly.

FIRST Lieutenant Adam G. Malloy, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, has been temporarily assigned to the command of Company D, third battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, now at Richmond, Texas. He will proceed without delay to that point, and relieve Brevet Major E. P. Pearson, Jr., U. S. Army, to enable the latter to comply with the order assigning him to recruiting service.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Carling, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, having been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the South, by Special Orders No. 123, paragraph 2, dated Headquarters Military Division of the Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn., July 16, 1866, vice Colonel M. D. Wickersham, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, relieved, has been announced as such.

SECOND Lieutenant William W. Clemens, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, has been temporarily assigned to duty as Acting Quartermaster of the third battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, and will, in addition, perform the duties of Depot and Post Quartermaster at Galveston, Texas, relieving First Lieutenant T. M. K. Smith, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, to enable the latter to comply with the order assigning him to recruiting service.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days has been granted Dr. Joseph Warren, Superintendent of Education for the State of Mississippi, and he has been directed to proceed north and confer with officers and agents of Freedmen's Educational Associations in the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, and at other points, relative to the establishment, continuance and support of schools for freedmen in the State of Mississippi.

BREVET Colonel R. M. Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General of Lieutenant-General Sherman's staff, has been ordered to remain on duty in charge of the records of the hitherto Military Division of the Mississippi, by virtue of his rank in the Volunteer service, and, when mustered out of that, by his rank in the Regular Army, until further orders; his name being reported on the rolls of the headquarters staff of the new Military Division of the Missouri.

IN addition to his present duties, Captain A. McAllister, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), Commissary of Musters, Department of Louisiana, has been ordered to establish a recruiting station in the city of New Orleans, and to recruit for the Ninth U. S. colored cavalry authorized under the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866. Captain McAllister will be governed in such duties by special instructions from Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf.

BREVET Major-General G. W. Cullum has been relieved from duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and ordered to report to the Chief of Engineers. Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher, U. S. Army, has been ordered to succeed General McCullum as Superintendent of the Academy, the recent order assigning General Augur to that position having been countermanded. This change is said to have been made at the solicitation of the Indiana delegation.

BREVET Major A. G. Studer, Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, having been mustered out of service, has been relieved from duty as General Superintendent of Education, Freedmen's Bureau State of Louisiana, and has been ordered to turn over all books, papers, and other property pertaining to the Educational Department, to First Lieutenant Frank R. Chase, Veteran Reserve Corps, who has been announced as General Superintendent of Education of the Bureau for that State.

A GENERAL Court-Martial has been convened by order of General Canby, commanding Department of Washington, for the trial of Lieutenant Edward Leaghy. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel E. C. Ford, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored infantry; Brevet Major F. W. Wolkins, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored infantry; Brevet Major F. H. Hathaway, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored infantry; Brevet Major W. P. Goff, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored infantry; Captain C. B. Safford, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored

infantry; Captain F. B. Clark, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored infantry; Brevet Captain J. N. McCarty, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored infantry. Brevet Major P. B. Hambric, Veteran Reserve Corps, Judge-Advocate.

THE following named officers from the Seventeenth U. S. infantry have been detailed for recruiting service in accordance with General Orders No. 30, current series from the War Department: First battalion, Captain James A. Hopkins, First Lieutenant Robert B. Wade; Second battalion, Captain J. B. Parke, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.; First Lieutenant W. H. McLaughlin; Third battalion, Captain Edward P. Pearson, Jr., Brevet Major U. S. A.; First Lieutenant T. M. K. Smith.

THE following named officers are announced as the staff of Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Missouri: Brevet Major-General W. A. Nichols, Adjutant-General; Brevet Colonel R. M. Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Dayton, Military Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. McCoy, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Auclair, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Easton, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Haines, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Major Roger Jones, Inspector-General.

THE following named officers are announced on the staff of Major-General D. E. Sickles, commanding Department of the South: Brevet Colonel Alexander Moore, Captain and Aide-de-Camp; First Lieutenant J. W. Clous, Adjutant Sixth U. S. infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Major James P. Roy, Sixth U. S. infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. Burns, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., Chief Commissary Subsistence; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Page, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director; Brevet Captain C. M. Pyne, First Lieutenant Sixth U. S. infantry, Acting Judge-Advocate.

MAJOR P. W. L. Plympton, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, commanding First battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, died of cholera, at Galveston, Texas, on the 11th inst. Colonel Plympton graduated at West Point in 1847, and soon after joined his regiment—the Seventh infantry—then commanded by his father, at the City of Mexico. After the Mexican war he served with his regiment in the Indian Territory, and commanded a battalion of it at the battle of Valverde, New Mexico. For gallant conduct in this engagement he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army. He was promoted Major of the Seventeenth U. S. infantry in 1863, since which time he has served with his regiment.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was appointed to meet, by order of Brevet Major-General A. Baird, in the city of New Orleans, on Friday, August 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Charles A. Hartwell, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy); Major Francis Moore, Sixty-fifth U. S. colored infantry; Captain A. W. Greeley, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry; Captain Dennis M. Foster, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry; Captain Charles N. Smiley, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry; First Lieutenant Willis Gardner, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry; First Lieutenant Evin F. Cowger, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry. Captain William M. Robinson, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), Judge-Advocate.

THE following officers are announced as on the staff of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. M. Schofield, commanding Department of the Potomac: Brevet Brigadier-General S. F. Chalfin, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Brigadier-General A. P. Blunt, Colonel and Quartermaster Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Major Thomas C. Sullivan, Captain and Commissary Subsistence U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Colonel James Simons, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, Jr., Captain of the Eleventh U. S. infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major C. Rodney Layton, Captain of the Eleventh U. S. infantry, Acting Judge-Advocate; Brevet Major Edward R. Parry, Captain of the Eleventh U. S. infantry, Commissary of Musters; First Lieutenant J. L. Rathbone, Twelfth U. S. infantry, A. D. C. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Gibson will act temporarily as Assistant Adjutant-General during the absence of Brevet Brigadier-General Chalfin.

THE following officers are announced on the staff of Major-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding Department of the Gulf: Brevet Major J. Schuyler Crosby, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant First U. S. artillery, and Second Lieutenant T. W. C. Moore, Eleventh U. S. infantry, aides-de-camp; Brevet Major-General George L. Harbison, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Lee, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieutenant N. Burbank, Tenth U. S. colored heavy artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Brigadier-General James W. Forsyth, U. S. Army, Captain Eighteenth infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Brigadier-General Charles L. Fitzhugh, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. artillery, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James E. Harrison, U. S. Army, Captain Fifth U. S. cavalry, Special Cavalry Inspector; Brevet Major-General A. V. Kautz, U. S. Army, Captain Sixth U. S. cavalry, Assistant Inspector-General; Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, U. S. Vols., Brevet Colonel and Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Colonel T. A. McParlin, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. McPhail, Major and Paymaster U. S. Army, Chief Paymaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Gillespie, U. S. Army, Captain Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer; Brevet Major A. R. Buffington, U. S. Army, Captain Ordnance Department, Chief of Ordnance; Captain A. McAllister, Tenth colored artillery, Commissary of Musters.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

OUR NEW ARMY.

WHEN the new regiments authorized by the last Army Bill shall have been filled up, and their organization completed, we shall have an Army sufficient for all our needs in peace times, and with officers enough to supply to a good extent the exigencies of a great war; that is, on the condition that the new appointments are judiciously made, and that, during the interval of peace, they shall be faithfully instructed in their duties. Every military post should become, to a certain extent, a military academy for officers and men. It would be shameful and inexcusable were the high authorities of our Army to allow the idling and relaxation of discipline that were too prevalent in the years just preceding the war. All of them have had extensive experience of the old practices—especially at the frontier posts—where officers spent the least possible time in the performance of their routine duties, and devoted their best energies to what either should have been incidental relaxations in a laborious life, or else were too demoralizing to be indulged in at all by officers of the United States Army. Our general officers of the Regular Army know very well how the acquirements and mental discipline gained at West Point became gradually lost by disuse, and that systematic study and improvement in military knowledge was the rare exception.

Upon them rests the responsibility of a further continuance of the evils of those old Army times, before the war, should they again recur. We believe, however, that they will not allow the renewal of such a state of affairs. Lieutenant-General SHERMAN, whose counsel in such matters General GRANT is very apt to accept, is admirably qualified to inaugurate and put in operation a complete and thorough system of education in the Army. His ceaseless activity, his theoretical and practical knowledge of military science, and his disposition to bring up his subordinates to a high state of discipline, and to give them full employment, render him a fitting coadjutor with the General-in-Chief in the education of the Army. The General and his Lieutenant will be well supported by the subordinate generals of our Army, the most of whom are comparatively young men, fresh, vigorous, and with many years of activity before them.

By the adoption of a complete system of discipline, drill, and education, and by its energetic and unrelenting enforcement, the good material of our Army will, within a very few years, be developed to a surprising extent, while, by a system of yearly examinations, the incompetent and the idle among the officers will be weeded out. It will be possible not only to perfect the Army in the soldierly accomplishments now theoretically required, but rarely insisted on, but to diffuse among its officers the knowledge of the latest and best ideas in military science. A thorough study of the various campaigns of the late war, of the military topography of our own and adjacent countries, and of the various military systems of Europe, should be insisted on and systematically pursued.

But while the line officers should be fully and carefully instructed, those of the staff should receive a

peculiar schooling. We have never had, in the European sense, a genuine staff corps. Under our old system staff officers were simply detached from their regiments, to serve as adjutants, quartermasters, aides, etc. They had no peculiar training for their duties while thus acting as staff officers, and, as they were generally detailed but for a year or two, had no particular motive to the study of them. Generally they were selected because they happened to be favorites of the officers on whose staff they served.

Such an elaborate and general staff system as is adopted by all the best armies of Europe we never had, nor even an approach to it. There the staff constitute the *élite* of the army—a special and distinguished class. Their studies are pursued with a direct reference to the duties they are to perform, and are unceasing. No staff officer there, however able, can safely repose on his past acquirements. He must progress, or else be put back. The results of this complete staff organization were never better shown than in the late Prussian war. It was this that enabled General MOLTKE, the Chief of Staff, to carry out such immense combined movements with celerity, certainty and success.

The necessity of a large and well-organized staff corps is far greater in this country than in those countries which maintain great standing armies. We have an abundance of good material for the subordinate ranks of field and line officers. The experience of our war has proven that civilians can be rapidly transformed into good regimental and company officers. Staff officers cannot, however, be so easily improvised. If fit for their responsible positions, they must have spent years of laborious preparation. Even the inexperience of newly-appointed Generals will be far less hurtful in its results, if they have educated staff officers to aid, to advise, and to carry out technical details, and, if necessary, to give commands themselves.

THE INDIAN WAR.

NEWS from the Plains reports the renewal of hostilities by the Indians. It would be more proper to say continuation, than renewal, for the murderous warfare was not altogether stopped, even during the progress of the Laramie treaty. The tribes showed the superiority of their peculiar state-craft over the common, by keeping their young warriors on the Republican Fork and along the Kansas Valley to hunt, steal and murder, while the old men sat in council at Laramie, having the squaws and children along to draw the Government rations. Now that the latter have completed their work—only a few bodies of savages having Government orders still undrawn—the Fall recreation of war-making has been vigorously entered upon. A number of trains have been attacked and some are reported burned. Twenty or thirty persons have been killed, of whom a dozen, perhaps, were soldiers, and the others trainmen and emigrants. The battle-ground is Powder River region, the scene of General CONNOR's severe Indian measures a few years ago. The work of the Indians seems to have been thorough, and to have closed that route to Montana and Idaho.

The Indian "difficulties" have now lasted three or four years, having been fomented by Rebel agents during our late war. We were too busy then to attend to the first threatenings as they should have been attended to, and the consequence was the Minnesota massacre, with the other horrors of the Sioux War. But now there is no reason why the two or three hundred thousand of our citizens who are striving under circumstances of peculiar discouragement to develop a large and very important part of the country should be left to the tender mercies of declared and savage enemies. But the question Why does not the Government hold the Indians in control? immediately induces the question Why has it not been done before? Their chiefs have time and again visited Washington, they know the vastness of our population, are well aware of the intellectual superiority of the whites, and of the immense advantage our monopoly of the rifle, powder and ball gives us; and yet, a thousand or two half-naked savages do not hesitate to attack a train of twenty or thirty unsuspecting emigrants, kill them all, burn their wagons and steal the stock. Why is it that all our power, which they understand as well as we do ourselves, weighs so little with them?

That we should have been masters of the Indians so long and sent them hither and thither over the country as we willed, and yet have inspired them with so little respect for our power, is not very flattering to the management of our Indian affairs. The dwellers on the Plains and in the Rocky Mountains are calling upon the Government, with good reason, for a change. The interest we have in the gold fields of the mountains are of immense value. It is the peculiar mission of our people to go out into all our waste places and cover the land with civilization, and the Government is bound to extend its protection wherever the spirit drives them.

Hitherto the policy toward the Indian tribes has been entirely a peaceful one. As a reward for leaving their eastern possessions, they receive large bounties, in some cases enough to support themselves without labor, beside agricultural implements, food, cattle and goods. Nor has the administration of these good things been stopped by their ill behavior. In spite of robberies and murders, of broken treaties and all sorts of disorders, the Government has continued to feed and care for them. Indeed, the inhabitants of the Plains say that the happy privilege of butchering the whites with impunity is the direct result of official encouragement. They are willing enough to have the Indians fed, but they do not want it to be done in a way that shall lead them to think that the United States pays them tribute for killing the pale faces.

We think any one who will look into the history of Indian affairs, will be compelled to acknowledge that there has been one large part of the United States where the National laws, enforced everywhere else, have been suffered to fall to the ground; where robbery and murder have not merely gone unpunished, but have been condoned. The usual excuse for Indian atrocities is the supposed "untutored" state of the Red Man's understanding. But if the Indian is naturally so brutish that he cannot comprehend peaceful arguments, there is no reason why warlike ones should not be presented.

War-making in the usual fashion seems to be useless against the Indians. Their idea of defeat is rather the loss of horses than of men; and though they are miserable cowards, the slaughter of one entire band of warriors in a battle will not deter others from making an attack, a thousand to fifty, upon unarmed emigrants. They have no shame in defeat, and consider a treaty of peace only as a fine stratagem for the recovery of their strength after an adverse campaign. Nor is it possible to protect a long line of travel by a few posts two hundred miles apart. The savages act in concert. In one day, very likely in the selfsame hour, the attack will be made along the whole line. Their movements are so quick that more than once a small train has been rifled and burned, and the trainmen scalped before a heavier body, one or two miles off, could come up. The only way of surely preventing such "difficulties," must be one which shall have the whole body of Indians under subjection. A system of vigorous reprisal seems to promise as well as anything. The Indians understand perfectly the nature of murder and robbery, and nothing but the lack of punishment prevents their obedience to law. They are perfectly in our power, so long as they are dependent upon us in such large measure for food and supplies. Without the Government aid, they would sink to a condition which would make them humble suppliants for our favor; but now that they have received their supplies from Government, they are in good condition, and are preparing for active operations; our routes of travel across the Plains are once more at their mercy, and the telegraph is bringing us the old reports of Indian depredations. Their authors should be held to a strict account for the atrocities they may commit, and no false humanitarianism should restrain us from applying short and certain remedies to this disease of savage treachery and deceit. We at the East may moralize upon it at our leisure, but with the women and children who are depending upon the National protection in their journey to new homes, sentiment counts for but little, and if it belongs anywhere, it is with those of our own blood and kindred.

In one respect the Indian question becomes every year more formidable. They are continually gaining accessions of arms, and already have REMINGTON'S and COLT'S pistols enough to match the whites in the use of such weapons. New styles of breech-loading rifles, with which loose ammunition can be used, are

rapidly being introduced on the Plains; and it would be well to have the Indian question settled before they fall into the hands of the savages in any great numbers. When once supplied with the "heap-shoot guns," as they call our breech-loaders, the advantage we now have over them will be neutralized.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

It is a source of peculiar gratification to the friends of the multitudes of brave soldiers who fell on battle-fields during the war, or who found death in the crowded hospitals scattered over the scenes of conflict, that the Government has tenderly cared for the remains of the fallen, and protected them from the chances of forgetfulness or desecration. The zealous desire to cement again stronger than ever the bonds of the lately belligerent sections, might cause North and South to forget the precious blood and mortal agony which the new Union had cost. And there are, even now, men weak enough to ask us to speedily remove everything that reminds of the war, that the work of reconciliation may proceed undisturbed. But the more thoughtful statesman and citizen understand the necessity of keeping constantly before the minds of both victor and vanquished—a perpetual warning and sad memento—the incalculable cost of present peace and union. The National Cemeteries throughout the South are a more eloquent sermon than could be spoken, to present and future generations, inculcating patriotism and self-devotion, warning of the evils of disunion, inspiring to virtue and threatening with justice. They are the legacy which this generation will leave to posterity, along with the National integrity they purchased, to teach them the worth of what they enjoy.

The country owes to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAS. M. MOORE, of the Quartermaster's Department, who has had the work in charge, a great debt of gratitude for the skill and system with which the bodies of the dead soldiers have been gathered together and the National Cemeteries laid out. These cemeteries are now to be found in nearly every State of the South. If we were able at this writing (as we shall be hereafter), we would wish to give a full history of what has been done in this direction all over the South. But at present we must confine ourselves to the single State of Virginia—fruitful field enough of battle and death. On the 13th of February the labor was commenced by a working party sent to Richmond for the purpose of arranging the graves of Federal dead who were interred in and around that city. The working party proceeded on its way via the Potomac, cutting through the ice with which the river was blockaded. By February 27, all bodies that had been interred by the Rebel authorities had been re-arranged, the graves re-sodded, and suitable head-boards erected, bearing such information as could be gleaned from peg marks (as no register was ever kept by Rebel authorities,) on the cemeteries at Belle Isle and Oakwood. The interments made at Hollywood Cemetery by our troops since the evacuation of Richmond were re-arranged and completed. At this place a register was kept. Hollywood is the handsomest cemetery at Richmond, and now contains the bodies of many of Virginia's proudest chieftains and statesmen. Jeff. Davis has a child interred here. Jeb. Stuart's remains and those of many other prominent Rebel leaders, are the objects of daily homage. As the interments made here were under the control of the Federal Government, the bodies were generally buried in an orderly manner, but as the work had been done under contract, very little pains had been taken to preserve the uniformity and neatness which should distinguish all cemeteries.

Belle Isle tells an eloquent story of what must have been the suffering of our brave boys incarcerated in their prison of sand, exposed to the heated rays of the sun and the miasma of the river. Here, as at Andersonville, disease did its work more quickly and certainly than the bullet.

It is the intention as soon as the weather will permit to remove the bodies at the above-mentioned places to one grand cemetery in the suburbs of the City of Richmond, to gain which they spent their lives. Hollywood contains 237 bodies (known); Oakwood contains 210 bodies (known); Belle Isle contains 156 bodies in all (125 known and 31 unknown.) It is a singular circumstance that up to this time no information has been received of a single interment

of a Union soldier at Richmond, Va., during the year 1861. The query is, where have such interments been made? or did the pseudo government think it worth while at that time to honor our dead with a head board? As yet none have been found to tell the history.

After completing its labors at Richmond the party proceeded, February 27th, to Cold Harbor, and commenced at once the erection of a National Cemetery on the farm of Miss IDA SLAUGHTER, the battle ground of General GRANT in this engagement. The ground where the cemetery now stands formed the centre of attack. It was here that five successive charges were made, from 12 M., June 3, 1864, until sundown, by the Sixth, Second, Ninth and Eighteenth corps, being repulsed each time except the last with heavy loss. The fifth charge was successful in obtaining a position for the Second, Sixth and Ninth corps—earthworks being thrown up under a galling fire—the Eighteenth corps flanking HOKE's corps, with heavy loss to the Rebels, breaking their line-of-battle and routing the North Carolina troops. But HOKE, having been reinforced by PICKENS' division, drove back the Eighteenth corps through the swamps with great slaughter, drowning many and reestablishing the Rebel front. The Eighteenth corps then threw up earthworks in conjunction with other corps. The Army remained here ten days, skirmishing all the while, and then withdrew to march further south. Cold Harbor is about ten miles from Richmond and thirteen miles from White House Landing. It was this route that STONEWALL JACKSON pursued when he flanked McCLELLAN, and brought disaster to the campaign of 1862.

The Cold Harbor National Cemetery is square in shape, divided in four sections (A B C D), each section containing 216 graves. In the centre is a mound fifteen feet in height, and on it a flag-staff, from which float the National colors. This cemetery contains one and one-sixth acres of ground, and has walks running through it east and west. To the rear of the graves are two large trenches, one containing the bodies of 568, and the other of 321 unknown Union soldiers. Of the total number (1,930) interred in graves and trenches, 685 are known and 1,245 unknown. Among these are fifty officers, ranking from lieutenant-colonel downward, and eighty-nine non-commissioned officers. A chaplain is also interred here, belonging to the First Maine cavalry.

The immediate vicinity and surrounding country are daily visited by the friends and relatives of many of the buried heroes. The neighboring houses and forests, the plainly-marked earthworks, the vestiges of encampments, the bullet-marked trees, still remaining, all remind the visitor, without other guide, of the terror of the battle and the hard fight of the noble sons of the Nation, now sleeping in death on the field of Cold Harbor.

After the completion of Cold Harbor Cemetery, April 30th, the party commenced operations at Seven Pines on the following day. In order to push forward the labors entrusted to him, Colonel MOORE organized other parties and set them to work on the sites he personally selected: one party at Hampton, Virginia, one at Glendale, near Malvern Hill, another at Fort Harrison, the scene of General WEITZEL's assault on Rebel lines with colored troops, who carried the works and turned the already loaded ordnance on the retreating Rebels; another at City Point, and still others at Fredericksburg, Petersburg and Yorktown, Martinsburg and Winchester.

By June 27th, the party at Seven Pines had completed their labors in the erection of a cemetery similar to that of Cold Harbor, only void of trenches, square in shape, divided into four sections, each section containing 202 graves, and with a flagstaff in the centre. This cemetery contains the bodies of 154 known, and 1,202 unknown Union soldiers, including among the number twenty-two commissioned officers, from rank of major down, and thirty-two non-commissioned officers. Here were interred all those who fell at the engagements of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines. Many bodies were found exposed to the sun, both at Cold Harbor and Seven Pines. They had never been buried, but had been allowed to lie where they fell. After the completing of this work, June 27th, the party proceeded to Point of Rocks, where they are now engaged in erecting another handsome cemetery. The employés of Colonel MOORE have to this

time completed cemeteries at the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Seven Pines, Glendale, Fort Harrison, Hampton and Martinsburg. The others previously mentioned will soon be completed.

A record of the interments is on file at Colonel MOORE's office in Washington. He will be pleased to furnish to their relatives or friends any information they may desire in regard to the dead buried in the National Cemeteries.

We have received no official information regarding the appointments to the new regiments. It is, however, generally understood that Brevet Brigadier-General THOMAS G. PITCHER, Major Sixteenth U. S. infantry, has been appointed Colonel of the Forty-fourth U. S. infantry (V. R. C.) Brevet Major-General J. C. ROBINSON, Major Second U. S. infantry, and Major-General D. E. SICKLES are also mentioned for Colonels of Veteran Reserve Corps regiments.

Brevet Major-General WILLIAM B. HAZEN, Captain Seventh U. S. infantry, and JOSEPH A. MOWER, Captain First U. S. infantry, will, it is said, be appointed colonels of colored regiments. It is reported that Major-General A. J. SMITH, Lieutenant-Colonel First U. S. cavalry, and Brevet Major-General BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON are to be colonels of two of the new cavalry regiments. Brevet Major-Generals WESLEY MERRITT, Captain Second U. S. cavalry, and GEORGE A. CUSTER, Captain Fifth U. S. cavalry, are to be made lieutenant-colonels of colored cavalry. Brevet Brigadier-General JAMES W. FORSYTH, U. S. A., Captain Eighteenth U. S. infantry, A. A. Inspector-General on General SHERIDAN's staff, and Colonel LEWIS C. FORSYTH, late U. S. Volunteers, and formerly on General SHERIDAN's staff, are, it is expected, to be commissioned as majors in colored cavalry.

It is also reported that Major-Generals GORDON GRANGER, A. C. GILLEM, GEORGE STONEMAN, JOHN GIBBON and GEORGE CROOK, of the Army, are to be appointed colonels in infantry. Brevet Brigadier-General J. P. HATH will, it is said, be made a colonel of cavalry, and Brevet Brigadier-Generals JOHN B. MCINTOSH and T. F. RODENBROUGH, lieutenant-colonels of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERMAN directs the commanders of military departments within his division in which colored troops are serving, to proceed at once to enlist men for two regiments of colored Regulars, under the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, entitled "An Act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States": one of cavalry, to be entitled the Tenth U. S. cavalry, and one of infantry, to be entitled the Thirty-eighth U. S. infantry. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is named as the headquarters and rendezvous of the Tenth cavalry, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the headquarters and rendezvous of the Thirty-eighth infantry. The commanding Generals of the Departments of the Missouri, Arkansas and Platte will detail one or more officers of the Regular Army, who will proceed to canvass the regiments of colored troops now serving in their respective departments, and enlist men for the new regiments above named, the cavalry for five years and the infantry for three years. The men so enlisted will be discharged from their present obligation, and grouped into companies under officers to be selected by the colonels or regimental commanders hereafter to be appointed, but will be retained for the present at or near their present station. The number of privates allowed to a company is sixty-four. The men of existing colored regiments not willing to enlist in the new organizations will, for the present, be consolidated into companies under the direction of their immediate commanders, and held to service until the new army is sufficiently organized to replace them. The field officers of the regiments will, on arrival at General SHERMAN's headquarters, proceed to the posts above named, and organize their new regiments according to law and regulations, but will not withdraw the new companies from their present stations without consent of department commanders, or orders from superior headquarters.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. CARLETON, commanding District of New Mexico, has issued an order to the effect that, agreeably with instructions received from higher military authority, all passports which have heretofore been issued from these Headquarters for citizens to go into the Indian country for the purpose of trading with the Indians, are hereby recalled; and notice is given that no such passports will be issued in future from the Headquarters of the District of New Mexico.

The drafts in payment of the awards made to the captors of the PRESIDENT'S assassins—BOOTH, PAYNE, ARZBERG and HAROLD—are now ready for delivery at the United States Treasury office.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

(Continued.)

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Albert Coats to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Captain Richard C. Duryea to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Port Hudson, La., to date from July 8, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Henry W. Closson to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Port Hudson, La., to date from July 8, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Morgan, Ala., to date from August 23, 1864.

Captain Loomis L. Langdon to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Olustee, Fla., to date from February 20, 1864; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the attack on Fort Gilmer, Va., to date from September 20, 1864.

Captain William M. Graham to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsular campaign in Virginia, to date from July 1, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

Captain Richard H. Jackson to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., to date from May 15, 1864; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at New Market Heights, Va., to date from October 7, 1864; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Alanson M. Randal to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at New Market, Va., to date from June 20, 1862; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from March 13, 1865; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Samuel S. Elder to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Olustee, Fla., to date from February 20, 1864; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., to date from May 15, 1864.

Captain William M. Mavneador to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Guy V. Henry to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action near Pottomac River, South Carolina, to date from October 22, 1862; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Olustee, Fla., to date from February 20, 1864; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Harrison, Va., to date from September 20, 1864; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Frank E. Taylor to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Port Hudson, La., July 8, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from September 19, 1864.

First Lieutenant William L. Harkin to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Port Hudson, La., to date from July 8, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John S. Crosby to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Fort Bisland, La., to date from April 12, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., to date from April 9, 1864.

First Lieutenant Chandler P. Eakin to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., to date from May 5, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Joseph P. Sanger to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Bermuda Hundred, Va., to date from May 28, 1864.

First Lieutenant Egbert W. Olcott to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of New Market Heights, Va., to date from June 30, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Theodore K. Gibbs to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Olustee, Fla., to date from February 20, 1864; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cool Arbor, Va., to date from June 3, 1864.

First Lieutenant Edward A. Duer to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cool Arbor, Va., to date from June 3, 1864; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Theophilus B. Von Michalowski to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action near St. Mary's Church, Va., to date from June 24, 1864.

First Lieutenant Redmond Tully to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action on the Darbytown Road, near Richmond, Va., to date from October 7, 1864.

First Lieutenant Tully McCrea to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Olustee, Fla., to date from February 20, 1864.

First Lieutenant John Egan to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cool Arbor, Va., to date from June 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Ballard S. Humphrey to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in an assault upon Fort Hudson, La., to date from May 26, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Thomas Ward to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cool Arbor, Va., to date from June 3, 1864; and to be Captain by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Jacob H. Connelman to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Brandy Station, Va., to date from August 1, 1862; to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Deep Bottom, Va., to date from August 14, 1864; and to be Major by brevet, and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Michael Leahy to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Olustee, Fla., to date from February 20, 1864; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action on the Darbytown Road, near Richmond, Va., to date from October 7, 1864.

First Lieutenant Robert M. Hall to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Bermuda Hundred, Va., to date from May 28, 1864; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action on the Darbytown Road, near Richmond, Va., to date from October 7, 1864; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant E. Van Arelale Andrus to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. French to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., to date from June 1, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

Captain James M. Robertson to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the Gettysburg campaign, to date from July 3, 1863; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cool Arbor, Va., to date from May 31, 1864.

Captain John C. Tidball to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebel attack on Fort Steadman, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Edward R. Platt to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run, Va., to date from July 21, 1861; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

Captain James Thompson to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Glendale, Va., to date from June 30, 1862.

Captain A. C. M. Pennington, Jr., to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Beverly Ford, Va., to date from June 9, 1863; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the Gettysburg campaign, to date from July 3, 1863; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., to date from October 19, 1864; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Edward B. Williston to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Salem Heights, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the Gettysburg campaign, to date from July 3, 1863; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from September 19, 1864; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Oliver D. Greene to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run, Va., to date from July 21, 1861.

First Lieutenant Carl A. Woolf to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Trevillian Station, Va., to date from June 11, 1864; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Albert O. Vincent to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services in connection with the mustering out of service and disbanding the Volunteer Army of the United States, to date from November 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Robert H. Chapin to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Hanover Court-house, Va., to date from May 27, 1862; to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant James S. Dudley to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Glendale, Va., to date from June 30, 1862.

First Lieutenant William P. Graves to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862; to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Manassas, Va., to date from August 29, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the defense of Fort Sanders, Tenn., to date from November 29, 1863.

First Lieutenant Joseph C. Brockenridge to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in battle in front of Atlanta, Ga., to date from July 22, 1864.

First Lieutenant Samuel B. McIntire to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from August 30, 1862; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from September 19, 1864.

First Lieutenant James H. Lord to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862; to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Appomattox Court-house, Va., to date from April 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant John McGilvray to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., to date from September 20, 1864.

First Lieutenant William Egan to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Trevillian Station, Va., to date from June 11, 1864.

First Lieutenant John Fitzgerald to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from September 19, 1864.

First Lieutenant William P. Voss to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 29, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Samuel H. Kinney to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Appomattox Court-house, Va., to date from April 9, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Captain John Hamilton to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the investment of Fort Pulaski, Ga., to date from April 11, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Secessionville, James Island, S. C., to date from June 17, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Olustee, Fla., to date from February 20, 1864.

Captain Horatio G. Gibson to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., to date from May 5, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

Captain Alexander Piner to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in Northern Virginia, to date from August 30, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John Edwards, Jr., to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Maryland campaign, to date from September 17, 1862.

Captain La Rhett L. Livingston to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Smithfield, Va., to date from August 28, 1864.

Captain Dunbar R. Tamm to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Kearneysville, Va., to date from August 25, 1864.

Captain Lorenzo Lorain to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run, Va., to date from July 21, 1861; and to be Major by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Abram C. Wildrick to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William Sinclair to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Yorktown, Va., to date from May 4, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

First Lieutenant Edward R. Warner to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Lawrence Kip to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Trevillian Station, Va., to date from June 11, 1864; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the cavalry campaign from Winchester to Petersburg, and at the battle of Dinwiddie Court-house, Va., to date from March 31, 1865; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

First Lieutenant Martin D. Hardin to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Groveton, Va., to date from August 29, 1862; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from August 30, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in an encounter with a band of guerrillas, to date from December 14, 1863; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of North Anna, Va., to date from May 23, 1864.

First Lieutenant Erskine Gittings to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Pottomac, S. C., to date from October 22, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., to date from November 29, 1863.

First Lieutenant William D. Fuller to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., to date from May 5, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Horace J. Hayden to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John C. Turnbull to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Henry Meinell to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

First Lieutenant John R. Myrick to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Olustee, Fla., to date from February 20, 1864; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action on the New Market Road, near Richmond, Va., to date from October 7, 1864.

First Lieutenant James R. Kelly to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

First Lieutenant George F. Barstow to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Kearneysville, Va., to date from August 25, 1864.

First Lieutenant Henry F. Brownson to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant William C. Bartlett to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Campbell's Station, Tenn., to date from November 16, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Frank B. Hamilton to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant James Chester to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the Gettysburg campaign, to date from July 3, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Kearneysville, Va., to date from August 25, 1864.

First Lieutenant Richard Wilson to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Ashland, Va., to date from June 1, 1864; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from September 23, 1864.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major J. Lion P. Howe to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Salem Heights, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Rappahannock Station, Va., to date from November 7, 1863.

Captain Gustavus A. De Russy to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action near Fair Oaks, Va., to date from June 25, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Clement L. Best to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; and to be Colonel by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Robert V. W. Howard to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Blackwater Bridge, near Suffolk, Va., to date from October 22, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John Mendenhall to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Frederick M. Follett to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Suffolk, Va., to date from January 30, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Richard Loder to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles H. Morgan to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Bristow Station, Va., to date from October 14, 1863; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., to date from May 12, 1864.

Captain Francis Beach to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Plymouth, N. C., to date from April 20, 1864.

Captain Marcus P. Miller to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the cavalry campaign from Winchester to Richmond, Va., to date from March 13, 1865; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Dinwiddie Court-house, Va., to date from March 31, 1865.

Captain Evan Thomas to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Hasbrouck to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Blackwater Bridge, near Suffolk, Va., to date from October 25, 1862; and to be Major by bre-

vet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Parsons to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Perryville, Ky., to date from October 8, 1862; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Joseph B. Campbell to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run, second, Va., to date from August 30, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from December 11, 1862.

First Lieutenant Frank G. Smith to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863.

First Lieutenant George B. Rodney to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863.

First Lieutenant Rufus King, Jr., to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va., to date from June 30, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles L. Fitzhugh to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Smithfield, Va., to date from August 28, 1864; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from March 13, 1865; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Samuel L. Canby to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Cushing to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., to date from August 9, 1862; to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Smithfield, Va., to date from August 28, 1864.

First Lieutenant Eugene A. Bancroft, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action near Fair Oaks, Va., to date from June 25, 1862; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Huntington to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

Brevet Captain James Stuart to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle on the Weldon Railroad, Va., to date from August 18, 1864.

First Lieutenant Henry B. Beecher to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cool Arbor, Va., to date from June 3, 1864; to be Major by brevet, and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from November 1, 1865.

First Lieutenant Edward Field to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va., to date from June 30, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Meadow Bridge, Va., to date from May 12, 1864.

First Lieutenant Arthur Morris to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va., to date from June 30, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

First Lieutenant Charles N. Warner to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Selma, Ala., to date from April 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant Christopher F. Merkle to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., to date from November 30, 1864.

First Lieutenant James Thompson to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Suffolk, Va., to date from January 30, 1863.

Brevet Captain John W. Roder to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Sailors' Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

First Lieutenant Nicholas Redmond to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John Mitchell to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in battle on the Weldon Railroad, Va., to date from August 18, 1864; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the operations against Petersburg, Va., to date from March 29, 1865.

First Lieutenant Frederick Fuger to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Yellow Tavern, Va., to date from May 11, 1864; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Dinwiddie Court-house, Va., to date from March 31, 1865.

Second Lieutenant William Ennis to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., to date from November 30, 1864.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major William Hays to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsular campaign, in Virginia, to date from July 1, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Richard Arnold to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Savage Station, Va., to date from June 29, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Fort Hudson, La., to date from July 8, 1863; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George A. Kense to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for meritorious services while serving as Chief of Artillery of the Departments of the Gulf, and of Virginia and North Carolina, and for gallant conduct in action before Drury's Bluff, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Francis L. Guenther to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Malbone F. Watson to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Thomas Williams, Jr., to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Manassas, Va., to date from August 30, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Jacob B. Rawles to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Fort Hudson, La., to date from July 8, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent forces under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant James W. Piper to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mechanicsville, Va., to date from June 26, 1862.

First Lieutenant Charles P. Muhlenberg to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cool Arbor, Va., to date from June 3, 1864.

to date from June 3, 1864; and to be Major by brevet for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant Wallace F. Randolph to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the defence of Winchester, Va., to date from June 14, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Henry S. Gansvoort to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action near Manassas Gap, Va., to date from October 14, 1864.

First Lieutenant Thompson P. McElrath to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862.

First Lieutenant Henry F. Brewerton to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., to date from October 19, 1864.

First Lieutenant David H. Kinzie to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va., to date from June 30, 1863; to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John B. Brinckle to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Sailors' Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent forces under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant Gullian W. Weir to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsular campaign in Virginia, to date from July 1, 1862; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

First Lieutenant Charles C. McConnell to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the Peninsular campaign in Virginia, to date from June 27, 1862; to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebel attack on Fort Steedman, Va., to date from March 25, 1865.

First Lieutenant Horatio B. Reed to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run, Va., to date from July 1, 1862; to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsular campaign in Virginia, to date from July 1, 1862; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bristow Station, Va., to date from October 14, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Homer H. Baldwin to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the Red River campaign, to date from April 8, 1864.

First Lieutenant William B. Beck to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle near the crossing of the Po River, Va., to date from May 10, 1864; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle on the Boydton Plank Road, Va., to date from October 27, 1864.

First Lieutenant George W. Crab to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant Joshua A. Fessenden to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863.

First Lieutenant Alexander J. McDonald to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Salem Heights, Va., to date from May 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Charles Simon to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cool Arbor, Va., to date from June 3, 1864.

First Lieutenant Samuel Peeples to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from September 19, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Keefe to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the defence of Fort Sanders, Tenn., to date from November 29, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., to date from September 23, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Robinson to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cool Arbor, Va., to date from June 3, 1864; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., to date from October 19, 1864.

Second Lieutenant James E. Wilson to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from July 1, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Lemuel Smith to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Selden A. Day to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cool Arbor, Va., to date from June 3, 1864.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin B. Babbitt, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John N. Macomb, of the Corps of Engineers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roberts, of the 4th U. S. artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert A. Wainwright, of the Ordnance Department U. S. Army, for faithful services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nathan W. Brown, Deputy Paymaster-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas A. McParlin, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Israel C. Woodruff, of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Engineer Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Cooper, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas G. Baylor, Captain of the Ordnance Department U. S. Army, for meritorious services in the recent campaigns of Atlanta, Savannah and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Haskin, Major of the 3d U. S. artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore T. S. Laidley, Major of the Ordnance Department U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William S. King, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Simons, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Murray, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis A. Edwards, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Swift, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert O. Abbott, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Moore, Surgeon U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John McE. Taylor, Major and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in his department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Beckman Du Barry, Major and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William F. Reynolds, Major of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry M. Black, Major of the 7th U. S. infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James G. Benton, Major of the Ordnance Department U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas L. Casey, Major of the Corps of Engineers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph H. Eaton, Paymaster U. S. Army, for meritorious and valuable services as Assistant to the Paymaster-General, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Sinclair, First Lieutenant of the 14th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Mason, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the 17th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William E. Merrill, of the U. S. Army, and Captain of the Corps of Engineers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore S. Bowers, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Holabird, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Judson D. Bingham, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Chandler, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Sawtelle, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Silas Crispin, Captain of the Ordnance Department U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Bell, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Michael P. Small, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert M. Enos, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Dandy, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Gregg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Bliss, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William W. McKim, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Warner, Captain of the 8th U. S. infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Sidell, of the 10th U. S. infantry, for meritorious and faithful services in the recruitment of the armies of the United States, to date from March 30, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James T. Ghiesin, Surgeon U. S. Army, for meritorious services during the campaign from Winchester to Appomattox Court-house, Va., to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Elmer Otis, Major of the 1st U. S. cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from April 15, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles P. Kingsbury, Major of the Ordnance Department U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from September 25, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Thom, Major of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from November 3, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus H. Seward, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Pay Department during the war, to date from November 11, 1865.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Surgeon Madison Mills, of the U. S. Army, for meritorious services during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from November 29, 1864.

Surgeon Burton Randall, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Adam N. McLaren, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Samuel Woods, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Joseph A. Haskin, of the Third U. S. artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Theodore T. S. Laidley, of the Ordnance Department U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Cary H. Fry, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Eugene H. Abadie, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Charles H. Laub, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Franklin E. Hunt, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Josiah Simpson, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon William J. Sloan, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon William S. King, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon James Simons, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Daniel McClure, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Thomas M. Winston, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Levi H. Holden, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Richard H. Coolidge, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Charles C. Keeney, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Robert Murray, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon John F. Head, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Lewis A. Edwards, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon John F. Hammond, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Augustus H. Seward, Paymaster of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Robert A. Kinzie, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major George I. Feibiger, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Elisha J. Bailey, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Ebenezer Swift, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Glover Perin, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Peter G. S. Ten Broeck, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon John Campbell, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major David Taggart, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Adam D. Stewart, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Henry C. Pratt, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Joseph B. Brown, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John A. Whittall, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Alexander B. Hanson, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Simeon Smith, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Charles T. Larned, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major George Thom, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Robert O. Abbott, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon David L. Magruder, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Horace R. Wirtz, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Charles Page, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Charles Sutherland, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Basil Norris, of the U. S. Army, for meritorious services in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Edward P. Vollum, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon John Moore, of the U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

Surgeon Andrew K. Smith, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Richard H. Alexander, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, of the U. S. Army, for superior ability and excellent management of the affairs of his department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon James T. Ghiselin, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon John F. Randolph, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Bernard J. D. Irwin, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Anthony Heizer, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John McL. Taylor, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Beekman Du Barry, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for meritorious service during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Robert Macfeely, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Charles T. Alexander, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Bennett A. Clements, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John D. Kurtze, of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Engineer Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William F. Reynolds, of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Anderson D. Nelson, of the 1st U. S. Infantry, for faithful and efficient services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Henry M. Black, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Lewis Taylor, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Thomas C. English, of the 5th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major James G. Benton, of the Ordnance Department U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Thomas L. Casey, of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Henry E. Maynard, of the 12th U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Edward Wright, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John P. Brus, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Joseph H. Eaton, Paymaster U. S. Army, for meritorious and valuable service in the Pay Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William R. Smedberg, Captain of the 14th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William N. Dennison, First Lieutenant of the 2d U. S. Artillery, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major J. B. M. Potter, Paymaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Samuel N. Benjamin, Captain of the 24 U. S. Artillery, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Thomas S. Dunn, Captain of the 12th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John McNutt, of the Ordnance Department U. S. Army, for faithful services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Theophilus F. Rodenbough, Captain of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James B. Sinclair, First Lieutenant of the 14th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John S. Mason, of the 17th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William E. Merrill, Captain of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon J. C. McKee, of the U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Theodore S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Hyatt C. Ransom, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Asher R. Eddy, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Samuel B. Holabird, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Judson D. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Oscar A. Mack, Captain of the 13th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William G. Rankin, Captain of the 13th U. S. Infantry, for faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Henry C. Hodges, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William W. Swan, Captain of the 17th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

Brevet Major John B. Parke, Captain of the 17th U. S. Infantry, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fort Steadman, and in the assault on Fort Sedgewick, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

(To be continued.)

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 13.—Second Assistant Engineer John Fornace, to the *Marblehead*.

AUGUST 14.—Lieutenant-Commanders John Weidman, B. P. Smith and Henry L. Johnson, to duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Commander William Gibson, and Acting Assistant Paymaster John Furey, to the *Tahoma*.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward E. Preble, to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Boston.

Paymaster H. M. Heiskell, to duty as Inspector in charge of provisions, etc., at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on October 1, 1866.

Paymaster J. H. Watmough, to duty at the Navy Yard, New York, on October 1, 1866.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. S. Wood, Jr., to the *Chickopee*.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. Mellach, to the *Mahaska*.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles A. McDaniel, to duty in charge of tugs at Pensacola, Fla.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank Arms, to the *Tallapoosa*.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. B. Batstone, to the *Conemaugh*.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank Clarke, to the *Paul Jones*.

Paymaster Elisha W. Dunn, to the *New Hampshire*, on October 1, 1866.

AUGUST 18.—Commander Thomas C. Harris, to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles A. Babcock, to duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 13.—Lieutenant-Commander Robert Boyd, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Winoski*.

Lieutenant-Commander Albert Kautz, from the *Winoski*, and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

Second Assistant Engineers Thomas W. Rae and E. D. Leavitt, from special duty at Boston, and ordered to the *Tonawanda*.

AUGUST 14.—Lieutenant-Commander George W. Hayward, from the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

Lieutenant R. D. Evans, from duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington, and ordered on ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Washington.

Paymaster Robert Pettit, from duty as Inspector of Provisions, etc., at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on October 1, 1866, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster Garrett R. Barry, from duty as Paymaster of the Navy Yard, New York, on October 1, 1866, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. F. A. Torbert, from duty in charge of tugs at Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to settle his accounts.

Passed Assistant Paymaster T. S. Tullock, from the *Paul Jones*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. H. Mulford, Jr., from the *Chickopee*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. W. Allen, from the *New Hampshire* on October 1, 1866, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Assistant Paymaster H. A. Thompson, from the *Mahaska*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Assistant Paymaster Robert B. Rodney, from the *Conemaugh*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster, from the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

AUGUST 17.—Surgeon Edwin R. Denby, from temporary duty at New York, and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 18.—Captain S. D. Trenchard, from duty at the Navy Yard, New York, on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Commodore J. B. Marchand, from duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Commander James E. Jouett, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Captain J. W. A. Nicholson, from the command of the *Mohongo*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Commander James A. Geer, from duty at the Naval Academy, on the 10th proximo, and ordered to command the *Mohongo*.

Commander E. P. Williams, from the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Commander J. M. Bradford, from duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 31st inst., and ordered to command the *Resaca*.

Lieutenant-Commander Bancroft Gherardi, from duty at the Hydrographic office on the 31st inst., and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

AUGUST 15.—Commander Edmund P. Colburn.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 14.—Acting Ensign J. A. Chesley, to the *Don*.

AUGUST 15.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon G. B. Todd, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Doyle, to the *Tahoma*.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 13.—Acting Ensign James D. Moore, from the command of the schooner *Maria A. Wood*, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate S. E. Stover, Thomas Pinder and Edward Kearns, from the schooner *Maria A. Wood*, and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 14.—Acting Ensign Samuel A. Gove, from the *Mohican*, and granted leave of absence.

Acting Master Fred. A. O'Connor, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

AUGUST 15.—Acting Master A. F. Holmes, from the *Mohican*, and ordered to the *Tahoma*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alex. D. Radcliffe, from the *Resaca*, and ordered to the *Tahoma*.

AUGUST 16.—Acting Master William Barrymore, from the *Pensacola*, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Samuel Howard, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

DISCHARGED.

AUGUST 13.—Acting Master C. C. Gill, of the *Sabine*.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

AUGUST 13.—Mate John L. Lorigan.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

AUGUST 14.—Acting Ensign R. L. M. Fines.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

Who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Masters and Pilots John H. Collins, Richard Riggs, and C. F. Williams, from August 12th.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. K. Wheeler, from August 13th.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Dougherty, from January 1, 1866.

Acting First Assistant Engineer D. S. Roberts, from August 9th.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Nicholas G. Vandergrift, August 7th; Henry Wilson, August 9th.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending August 18, 1866:

George Elliott, ordinary seaman, August 8th, Naval Hospital, New York.

George Williams, landsman, August 9th, U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa*.

Gilbert Blackland, coal-heaver, August 10th, iron-clad *Chickasaw*.

MARINE CORPS.

CHANGES, ETC., DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1866.

Captain David M. Cohen.—Suspended from duty 21st inst., undergoing trial at Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Captain James Leana.—Detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., 4th inst. Reported at Philadelphia, Pa., for duty 5th inst.

Captain George Buller.—On leave of absence for thirty days from 23d inst.

Captain George W. Collier.—On command at Headquarters, Washington, as witness before a court-martial.

Captain McLane Tilton.—On leave of absence for fifteen days from 28th inst.

First Lieutenant Eugene A. Smalley.—Resigned. Resignation accepted July 26, 1866.

First Lieutenant H. B. Lowry.—On leave of absence, for twenty-five days from July 4, 1866.

First Lieutenant A. L. Nokes.—On leave for thirty days from 11th inst.

First Lieutenant R. O'N. Ford.—On leave for thirty days from 10th inst.

First Lieutenant Lyman P. French.—On special duty at Washington, D. C., as Judge Advocate.

First Lieutenant George B. Haycock.—Commissioned a First Lieutenant, vice Thomas L. McElrath, dismissed.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Gabaudan.—Commissioned a First Lieutenant, vice Eugene A. Smalley, resigned.

Second Lieutenant James M. T. Young.—Detached from Pensacola, W. F., 10th inst. Joined at Headquarters, Washington, D. C., 21st inst.

Second Lieutenant George C. Reid.—Joined U. S. steamer *Monongahela*, 3d inst. (under order of June 11, 1866), at St. Thomas, West Indies, as the commanding Marine officer of her guard.

Second Lieutenant H. F. Glisson.—Detached from Headquarters, Washington, and ordered to Pensacola, W. F., 12th inst.

Second Lieutenant Adick Palmer.—Detached from Headquarters, Washington, and ordered to Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty, 31st inst.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Sherburne.—Joined at Gosport, Va., July 1, 1866, for duty.

Second Lieutenant Lewis R. Hamnerly.—Joined at Headquarters, Washington, D. C., by appointment, 31st inst.

Second Lieutenant Frank A. Mullany.—Appointed Second Lieutenant July 23, 1866.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 14.—Second Lieutenant Josiah Pierson, detached from steamer *Northerner*, and ordered to report to Surveyor Wakeman at New York for charge of steamer *Jasmine*.

Second Lieutenant Thomas K. Travers, detached from steamer *Nemaha* at New York, and ordered to the *Northerner* at Baltimore.

First Lieutenant George Walden, detached from the *Crawford* at New York on being relieved by First Lieutenant Howard L. Briggs, and ordered to the *Antietam* at New Bedford, Mass.

First Lieutenant Howard L. Briggs, detached from the *Antietam* at New Bedford, and ordered to the *Crawford* at New York.

AUGUST 21.—Second Lieutenant Cyrus Riell, to the steamer *Kewanee* at Charleston, S. C.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AUGUST 20.—Chief Engineer Charles G. Dale, of steamer *Miami* at Newport, thirty days.

Second Lieutenant Henry W. Harwood, of steamer *Kewanee* at Charleston, thirty days.

AUGUST 22.—First Assistant Engineer Thomas Polhamus, of steamer *Northerner*, thirty days.

First Lieutenant Joseph Irish of steamer *Kewanee*, thirty days.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

FIFTH DIVISION.—Major-General S. S. Burnside has issued Special Orders No. 8, ordering an encampment of the Thirty-ninth and Forty-first regiments of his division. The General has obtained an order from the Commander-in-Chief on the Quartermaster-General for tents sufficient to encamp two regiments; and the citizens of Oneonta have raised a fund sufficient to procure a suitable field for the encampment and to pay incidental expenses. The camp, which has been selected by a committee of officers, has been located on the north side of the village of Oneonta, and is to be designated as Camp Burnside. We make the following extracts from the General's order:

I, therefore, in pursuance of the power vested in me by the Laws and Regulations governing the Military Forces of the State of New York, order the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Thirty-ninth and Forty-first regiments in the Seventeenth brigade and Fifth division of the National Guard to encamp by regiments at the place above designated for six consecutive days, commencing on Monday, the 17th day of September next, at three o'clock, P. M., and to strike their tents, and close the encampment on Saturday, the 23d of September, at nine o'clock A. M.

The said officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of said Thirty-ninth and Forty-first regiments are ordered to appear at said encampment at the time above mentioned, armed, uniformed and equipped, for instruction in martial exercise, improvement and discipline. And they are further ordered to appear with six days' rations, and with the necessary articles and implements required to be used in the camp.

This is the first encampment which has been ordered in the section of the State where the General's division is located. and the General calls upon his troops to make it one, which will do them credit. The following provision of the order is a salutary one, which we would be glad to see enforced at every field day of the National Guard:

The sale of all spirituous or intoxicating liquors will be strictly prohibited within one mile of said encampment (except by the regular licensed houses). All hucksters, or auction sales or gambling will be abated as nuisances, and the keepers thereof arrested and placed under guard.

The Governor and his Staff are invited to attend the encampment and review the troops on such day as he or they may designate.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—One of the most pleasant excursions of the season was that of Company C of this regiment, which took place on Wednesday, the 23d inst., to Dudley's Grave. The steamer *George Washington* and barge *Walter Scott* were chartered for the

occasion, were soon freighted with the company and their many friends, all looking pleased at the prospect of a fine day and an enjoyable time. After making the various landings, at all of which, as a matter of course, there was delay, the company finally started, at about 10 o'clock, for the grove. The Twelfth regiment band, under the superior leadership of John G. Otto, furnished some fine music, and dancing was generally indulged in on board until the company reached the grove, where they arrived at about noon, after a delightful sail of some forty miles up the grand old Hudson, with all its magnificent scenery. Dudley's Grove is as fine a pleasure ground as one would wish, and just far enough from the city to give the delight of an enjoyable sail on the river. After arriving on the grounds, that portion of the company who had brought provisions proceeded to lighten the weights of the many baskets in the usual style—the larger number, however, indulging in a dinner at Corporal Thompson's restaurant, near the landing, where a dinner was furnished that was served up in the right style. Dancing and various sorts of recreations were carried out on the grounds, until about 4 P. M., when the party started again for the boats which were to convey them home again. The companies of the Twelfth were generally represented. We noticed present of the Twelfth, Captains Banta, Glenn, Howe, Marra, Capcott, and ex-Captains Fowler and Marra, also Lieutenant Donald, and others; beside the officers of Company C, who consist of Captain Wm. V. Byrne, Lieutenants Geo. C. Giessen, Jr., and Leon A. Canter. Captain Byrne is one of the oldest officers of the Twelfth, and has served in different organizations—such as the City Blues, under Captain Fowler, and in the Independent Guard, under Captain Boyle, and is considered one of the best officers of the National Guard. Company C is also held to be the best drilled company of the regiment, and we should be pleased to see them enter for a competition drill, this Fall. We noticed represented, in uniform, on the excursion, the Second, Third, Fourth, Ninth, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fifth regiments. We did not notice a disturbance of any kind to mar the enjoyment of those present. The various committees were very efficient, and saw that all went well under their charge, and great praise is due them. The boats arrived in the city at about 7½ P. M., where all finally disembarked, feeling greatly indebted to the members of Company C for their pleasant excursion.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—At a special meeting of Company I (First Troop Washington Greys) of this regiment, held at the Armory on the evening of August 17, 1866, Lieutenant Edward Phillips, Jr., presiding, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: *Whereas*, By a dispensation of Divine Providence, our companion, associate, and friend, ex-Captain Robert Brown, has been suddenly taken away from us; and *Whereas*, The noble attributes connected with the man, his openness of heart, generosity of character, and moral courage, also devotion to our flag when his country was imperilled, demands some expression of sympathy; therefore be it *Resolved*, That in the death of ex-Captain Robert Brown we have lost one of our most firm friends, an able supporter, a cherished, loved companion and associate, and we most truly and sincerely mourn his loss. *Resolved*, In tendering to the widow and orphans of the deceased, in this their hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathies, we would also recommend them to place their confidence in a higher, a Divine Power—He who has promised to be the "God of the widow" and "Father to the fatherless," and "who doeth all things well." *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, recorded at length in our minutes, and published.

WM. H. ANDERSON, Secretary.

MILITARY CODE.—We have received from Messrs. Baker, Voorhis & Co., No. 66 Nassau street, a copy of the Military Code of the State of New York, for 1866. This Code has been compiled under the direction of Brigadier-General Irvine, Adjutant-General of the State, in pursuance of section 5, chapter 800, laws of 1866, we noticed that one very important point which is incidentally touched on, does not appear to be very clearly brought out. In a footnote to pages 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, we have a copy of General Orders No. 25, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, September 28, 1865, which publishes an opinion of Brigadier-General Alexander W. Harvey, Judge-Advocate-General of the State, which closes as follows: "I am, for the foregoing reasons, of the opinion that persons who have been in the service of the United States, in the Militia or Volunteer forces during the late rebellion, do not come within the class of persons intended to be exempted by subdivision 2 of section 1 of the Militia laws of this State, as enacted in 1863." And yet, on page 13 in a footnote, a letter from Attorney-General Cochrane, dated October 16, 1865, concludes as follows: "My conclusion, therefore, is that a person, whether or not enrolled in the State militia, who shall have, under any of the requisitions of the President of the United States upon the State for troops during the war, been mustered into the Army or Navy, and have therein performed duty, whether military or naval, and in consequence of the performance of which duty, whether for one, two, or more months or years, shall have been regularly and honorably discharged from the service, is under subdivision 5 of section 1 of the Militia law of 1862 (re-enacted in law of 1863, as subdivision 2 of section 1), exempt from the performance of further duty." We hope this matter will be more clearly decided. As the case now stands, the decision of the Attorney-General is more recent than that of the Judge-Advocate-General, and although the opinion of this latter officer is published for the information of all concerned, the order does not say it is for their government. The Code makes a book of some 213 pages, clearly printed, and embraces in the text all the amendments passed by the last Legislature.

Twelfth Regiment.—The hour at which the drill of this regiment on last Thursday concluded prevented us from giving any extended account of it in the JOURNAL of the 18th. As we have said, the drill was a very satisfactory one, reflecting great credit upon Colonel Ward and his officers. The Twelfth made a very fine appearance, having evidently determined to do themselves credit. The peculiarities of Morris' system are too well known to our readers generally to need any explanation here. We had wished that General Morris had drilled the Corps of Cadets in his tactics, as General Upton did; but we think that Colonel Ward placed his system before the Board in a very favorable light. As we know nothing of the opinion formed by the Board respecting the system, we shall not endeavor to anticipate their decision, although we think it is safe to predict the system, as a system, will not be adopted.

Still we think that many of the movements according to Morris are very good, and, perhaps, should be adopted. His formation of divisions when the battalion was marching by the right of companies to the front is very simple and effective. His method of changing front was, we think, generally admired.

We consider his method of passing a defile in front when the battalion is formed in double column by division at half distance, and the reforming of a double column, is an excellent movement.

The movements were performed with great celerity, as it took but one hour and forty-six minutes to execute seventy-seven of them, the average time being one minute and twenty-five seconds for each movement. General Morris doubtless deserves very great credit for the preparation of his system of tactics, some portions of which might

with advantage be incorporated in the system finally adopted, but we do not consider his tactics well adapted to the needs of the National Guard. General Morris provides that in cases where great celerity is needed an officer may give the command "march" to his company or regiment without first bringing them to "shouldered arms." Such liberty as this would frequently be made a cloak for neglect of duty on the part of inefficient officers, as would also many of the other provisions for celerity.

However, the Twelfth did themselves and General Morris ample justice, and the decision as to the merits of the tactics must remain with General Ayres and his colleagues.

CUSTOMS OF SERVICE.—We have received a copy of Customs of Service for Officers of the Army, by Major-General August V. Kautz, Captain of the Sixth U. S. cavalry. The following extract from the preface will give an idea of the object of the book: "Officers of the Army have certain duties to perform that are governed by certain laws, rules and regulations, which are interpreted and executed in a certain way called 'Customs of Service.' To explain what these duties are is the object of this little volume." As in the case of his "Customs of Service for Non-commissioned Officers," General Kautz has given us a very valuable little hand-book. Although it is intended for the use of officers of the Regular Army, we heartily recommend it to officers of the National Guard desirous of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the duties of their position. The book is published by J. B. Lippincott and Co., of Philadelphia.

DRUM CORPS EXCURSION.—The Consolidated Drum Corps, composed of the First, Fifth, Fifty-fifth and Ninety-sixth regiments' drum corps N. G. S. N. Y., will hold their second annual target excursion and moonlight festival at Paul Falk's, Lion Park, One Hundred and Tenth street and Eight avenue, on Tuesday, August 28, 1866. Line will be formed on Bond street, right on Broadway, at half-past six o'clock A. M., in the following order: Otto's Twelfth regiment band; Fifth regiment drum corps; Ninety-sixth regiment drum corps; ex members Fifth regiment drum corps; Fifty-fifth regiment drum corps; and First regiment drum corps. At nine o'clock P. M. a grand tattoo will be performed by the Consolidated Drum Corps and Band. The excursion will be under the charge of C. Bercht, Fifth regiment drum corps, Captain commanding, assisted by Drum-Majors C. Tusch, T. Gunzel, and C. Blumroether.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—An election was held at the armory of this regiment on the 17th inst. to fill the vacancy in the position of Colonel of the Thirteenth, which resulted in the unanimous election of Brevet Major-General James Jourdan, late Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers. General Jourdan was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth regiment N. Y. S. M., and was with that regiment at the first battle of Bull Run; was also Adjutant and Major of the Fourteenth regiment previous to 1861. It is reported that Colonel Woodward will accept the Lieutenant-Colonel's position under General Jourdan, and that Lieutenant-Colonel McKee will take his old position as Adjutant; also that the regiment intend to go back to the gray uniform.

THIRD REGIMENT.—Company F of this regiment (Bendix Zouaves) will go on their first annual picnic to Landman's Cremona Garden Seventy-second street, corner of Third avenue, on Tuesday, September 11, 1866. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: Captain Samuel M. Cox; Lieutenant Augustus O. Neil; Sergeant J. W. England; and Corporals John Marks, James J. Hearne, and Thomas G. Learycraft.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—We understand that Colonel Farrar of this regiment, after much personal exertion, has had the requisition for some 250 uniforms filled, and will now be able to furnish the new members of the regiment with uniforms. The decision in the long pending Lyon court-martial, of this regiment, has at last been made public. Captain Lyon was found guilty of a portion of the charges, and his sentence was, that he be suspended from rank and command for the period of one year. Captain Lyon has appealed to the Governor, who has not as yet promulgated his decision in the case.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—An election will be held on Monday, September 24, to fill the vacancies of Colonel and Major in this regiment. We understand that ex-Colonel T. W. Parmelee, late of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers, has been nominated for the position of Colonel. Colonel Parmelee never held the position of a line officer in this regiment, as has been erroneously stated, although he was a field officer in the Thirty-seventh.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The resignation of Colonel B. W. Trafford of this regiment has been accepted by Governor Fenton. Adjutant J. B. Livermore tendered his resignation of the position of Adjutant of the regiment on the 25th of last May, at the same time with Colonel Trafford, but has not as yet received any notification of its acceptance.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—This regiment, under command of Colonel Patrick R. Guiney, paraded, Wednesday afternoon, 15th inst., with nearly 400 guns. Notwithstanding a smart shower prevailed most of the afternoon, there was quite an attendance of spectators to witness the parade. The line was formed on the Common at 3 P. M., and soon after the regiment was formed in a hollow square to receive the State and National colors, which were presented to the command on behalf of the State by Adjutant-General Schouler. After a short parade through the streets the regiment returned to the Common, and went through the ceremony of dress parade. There was a commendable uniformity in the dress of the officers. We noticed but three line officers who were out of the way in this particular; one was almost in citizen's dress, and two wore overcoats. The men wore the State uniform. The regimental band were evidently well posted in their duties, but the drum corps was very deficient in organization and discipline. While the regiment was getting into line and going through preparatory movements toward forming square, the drummers were lounging around the parade ground as suited their inclination; two drummers were in citizen's dress; the drum-major wore a dark blue uniform, and the balance of the drum corps wore the State uniform. The regiment looked remarkably well, and, considering that this was their first parade, were in a praiseworthy state of drill and discipline. In marching, the ranks were not kept well closed up—otherwise it was good. We think the Ninth, if properly drilled, will, in a short time, push hard the other infantry regiments of the First brigade.

FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY, COMPANY D (ROXBURY HORSE GUARDS).—Under command of Captain Holmes, made their first anniversary parade on Wednesday, 15th inst. Line was formed at 8 A. M. on Eliot Square, Roxbury, in front of the Norfolk House, and accompanied by the Chelsea Brass Band, mounted, twenty pieces, shortly after marched into Boston, and proceeded to the Common for drill. The company numbered seventy-two sabres, and were uniformly dressed in the regular U. S. cavalry uniform. We noticed a few irregularities in the dress and equipment of some of the men—a few wearing high top boots, while the main portion of the command

had none; and about one half of the men having their overcoats strapped to their saddles. The drill was a good one. The men need a little more setting up; but with the experience which they will have during the three days' encampment of the First brigade next month, we think that many little deficiencies which go far toward making a good cavalry soldier will be remedied. The corps partook of a collation at the residence of Lieutenant Decatur, in Jamaica Plain, during the afternoon, and in the evening had a dinner at their armory in Roxbury.

THE BRIGADE ENCAMPMENTS.—Although the commanders of the First and Second brigades have had semi-official notification that their commands will be ordered into camp sometime in September, still no regular orders have as yet been received by them. The law states that orders for a brigade encampment must be promulgated within the brigade at least thirty days before the time appointed for the same, and for regiments twenty days before such time. It was understood in the Adjutant-General's Office, at the State House, that the First brigade was to encamp September 11th, 12th and 13th, and the Second brigade on September 18th, 19th and 20th. In the absence of definite orders, the brigade commanders hardly know what to do, and if the brigades should eventually be ordered into camp on the above-mentioned days without regard to the law above mentioned, but very little time is given to the organizations comprising the brigades to make their preparations. It also requires some time to procure good camp grounds. The difficulty may be obviated by a change of time for the encampments, or, possibly, the brigade encampments may be abandoned for this year. The First brigade consists of the Second, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth regiments, and First battalion infantry, First battalion cavalry, Company E unattached cavalry, and First and Second light batteries. It is also understood that another regiment of infantry will be attached; also a battalion of colored infantry. It will muster nearly 3,000 men. The Second brigade consists of the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth regiments infantry, with several companies temporarily attached to each regiment, Company F of unattached cavalry, and the Third and Fourth light batteries. It will probably muster 1,500 to 1,700 men.

CHANGES IN THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.—Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Morton, of Halifax, has resigned and been discharged from Company A, Third regiment; also Second Lieutenant Geo. F. Pierce, of Malden, from the Third battery. The Thirty-first unattached company, Cambridge, Captain Robert Torrey, Jr.; Fifty-eighth unattached company, Stoneham, Captain Matthew Foley; Sixty-first unattached company, Somerville, Captain Francis Gallagher; Sixty-fourth unattached company, Woburn, Captain John Powers; and Company K, Fifth regiment, Cambridge, Captain Harrington, are disbanded, and the officers honorably discharged. The Seventy-sixth unattached company, South Danvers, Captain John W. Stevens, is designated as Company K, Fifth regiment, in place of the one disbanded.

Commissioned.—Robert S. Daniels, of South Danvers, Brigade Major and Inspector, rank Major, August 8, 1866; Charles Currier, of Medford, Brigade Quartermaster, rank Captain, August 8, 1866, on the Staff of Brigadier-General George H. Pierson, Second brigade, M. V. M.

Resigned and Discharged.—Second company of Cadets, Salem—Second Lieutenant George D. Glover; Second Lieutenant John C. Dalton.

Company G, Eighth Regiment.—Captain George L. Fears, of Gloucester; First Lieutenant, Isaac N. Story, of Gloucester.

Tenth Regiment.—Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Stedman, West Roxbury; Major Frederick G. Stiles, Worcester.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending August 18, 1866:

FIFTH DIVISION.

Martin V. B. Rowley, aide-de-camp, August 8th, vice Hodge, declined to serve.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Louis Burger, brigadier-general, July 30th, vice Charles Yates, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

George Landwehr, second lieutenant, Dec. 11th.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry J. Ferris, second lieutenant, August 2d, vice J. Malon, cashiered.

Peter F. Murray, captain, August 5th, vice G. Hackett, cashiered.

Richard S. Groves, first lieutenant, August 8th, vice Murray, promoted.

James McDowell, second lieutenant, August 8th, vice Groves, promoted.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles Horney, first lieutenant, October 25th, vice Dohling, resigned.

Charles F. Schmitt, second lieutenant, October 25th, vice Schaffer, resigned.

Henry Steinhauser, first lieutenant, July 13th, vice Spangenberg, resigned.

FOURTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John R. Julland, quartermaster, May 29th, vice Wm. S. Julland, promoted.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Elisha George, first lieutenant, June 29th, vice Roseburgh, resigned.

Norman H. Smith, second lieutenant, June 29th, vice J. T. Ben, resigned.

William H. Hamilton, second lieutenant, June 29th, vice M. Foley, resigned.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Frank A. Newell, adjutant, August 1st, new appointment.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Polhemus W. Chaffee, first lieutenant, July 2d, vice A. L. Cole, resigned.

Lorenzo L. Hood, second lieutenant, July 2d, vice A. Burnham, resigned.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James E. Coulton, lieutenant-colonel, July 9th, vice Elliott, resigned.

William Manson, captain, July 26th, vice Baird, resigned.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Alonso Ladd, captain, July 26th, vice E. D. Wing, resigned.

George Bauniss, first lieutenant, July 26th, vice A. Ladd, promoted.

John H. Shute, second lieutenant, July 26th, vice G. Bauniss, promoted.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Cyrus B. Call, captain, May 12th, original vacancy.

Louis Brainer, first lieutenant, May 12th, original vacancy.

Augustus Mills, first lieutenant, August 11th, vice Kirby, promoted.

Samuel M. Hurry, second lieutenant, August 11th, vice Phelps, promoted.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William B. Sylvester, first lieutenant, August 10th, vice C. H. Sawyer, resigned.

Myron A. Stone, second lieutenant, August 10th, vice R. Vickers, deceased.

Thomas B. Phelps, captain, August 11th, vice Phillips, resigned.

Augustus Mills, first lieutenant, August 11th, vice Kirby, promoted.

Samuel M. Hurry, second lieutenant, August 11th, vice Phelps, promoted.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Seymour F. Smith, second lieutenant, May 19th, vice Coney, removed from district.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edgar M. Johnston, captain, July 23d, vice G. L. Sion, resigned.

James Houghton, first lieutenant, July 23d, vice Johnston, promoted.

Mathew W. Marvin, adjutant, July 1st, vice McCormick, promoted.

A VISIT TO THE BATTLE FIELDS OF PETERSBURG.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Times).

After being comfortably put away at the hotel in Petersburg, and refreshed from the fatigues of the journey, I started on a reconnaissance of the line of works surrounding that city, and found "all quiet along the lines," and how quiet to the thousands who have fallen there in both armies! I visited Fort Steadman, Battery No. 8 (where General Burnside exploded his mine and the little military reputation he had left), Fort Hell and Fort Damnation, and various other works of less and no notoriety. The battery under which the mine was exploded is now called the "Crater," and is exhibited to the curious stranger for twenty-five cents. It is in the midst of a luxurious cornfield, and is itself planted in water-melons and fruit trees. The immense excavation made by the explosion is now nearly closed to the surface, as it was converted to the uses of sepulture, and contains, as I was assured, about two thousand five hundred dead bodies.

Human bones, no longer a terror of unusual sight to those living in the vicinity of battle-fields, are being exposed in every part of the works, and probably cart-loads have been carried away as relics. It is confidently asserted that within an area of forty acres near this battery 20,000 men slain in battle sleep in death, without a stone to mark their resting-place, or indicate whose husband, son, brother or "near one and dearer still" lies there. At this point the hostile lines were separated only seventy yards, and it was across this narrow strip of neutral ground that General Burnside's command made the charge upon the battery which resulted so disastrously. Fort Hell, as well as all other forts visited, must have been very strong, for notwithstanding that it has been almost entirely dismantled, as have the rest, by stealing away the timber for firewood, it is still a most formidable work.

To give a satisfactory description of the works and field of operations this brief letter will not suffice, nor are my powers of description equal to the task. As far as the naked eye can sweep the extended field, from which every tree and shrub has been cut, nothing meets it but earthquakes, parallels, trenches, and every conceivable work of defence known to military science—both armies appearing to have vied with each other in defensive preparations. Strange as it may read, however, almost the entire field of operations is now in cultivation as a common, no one having any fence, because there are no animals to disturb or trespass upon the growing crops. The finest wheat I have seen this season was grown on this vast battle-field, and the corn crop is the most luxuriant in growth and rich in color I have seen anywhere in my journey.

This route from Petersburg to Richmond, although through a comparatively rich agricultural region, is perfectly monotonous, as there is nothing to interest the traveller or even arrest his attention. I was surprised to find that between these two points (only about twenty miles distant from each other), there is not a single town or even a village, indeed no place for trains to stop worthy the name of stations, nor is there any appearance that it has ever been otherwise. I expected to witness a great deal of the ruins and devastations of the war, but have been disappointed, for the reason, probably, that my route of travel has not been through those districts most frequented by hostile forces, though I have seen not a few farms utterly devastated and robbed of everything like personal property, by which many large land-owners have been made absolutely poor.

THE STATURE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.—Dr. B. A. Gould's paper on "The Stature of American Soldiers," read before the National Academy of Sciences, at Northampton, on Friday of last week, contained some curious and interesting facts. His statistics related to one million of men, and were obtained from the facts collected by the Sanitary Commission from Adjutant-Generals of the different States. The stature of the earlier troops, who are believed to have been a sturdier class of men, could not be obtained. From the figures obtained, it appears that the time of reaching maximum height is very much later than is generally supposed. In men born in America the average age for attaining this height is 28. Again, it is found that the height of men at 35 is not so great as at 29 or 30. The attempts to indicate a rate of growth have not been found very satisfactory. The age for maximum stature comes earliest in States where the height is found to be greatest—the men of foreign birth were considerably shorter than those of American nativity, yet the stature seems to depend more on the place in which they were reared than on that in which they were born. A Massachusetts man reared in Iowa is an inch taller. The average height of the first 50,000 of the New York troops was 67.4 inches; of the second 50,000, 67.5 inches, and of the third, 66.8 inches. An investigation showed that two-thirds of the men comprising this third

count were enlistments in the Navy, so that it seemed as if the shorter men preferred to be sailors. An examination of the books of the Navy Department confirm this result, showing that the sailors are two inches shorter than the soldiers, while the landsmen enlisted in the Navy were found to be of about the same height as the soldiers.

The only explanation of these facts which is at all satisfactory is that the early life on shipboard hinders growth. The highest stature found in the books was 6 feet 10 inches. The number of men above 6 feet 4 inches reached several hundred; but these tall men did not wear so well as the shorter ones by a great deal.

REMARKABLE HISTORY OF A TORPEDO BOAT.

The following eventful history of a torpedo boat is taken from General Maury's report of the defence of Mobile. The vessel, which was built of boiler iron, was about 35 feet long, and was manned by a crew of nine men, eight of whom worked the propeller by hand. The ninth steered the boat and regulated her movements below the surface of the water. She could be submerged at pleasure to any desired depth, or could be propelled upon the surface. In smooth, still water her movements were exactly controlled, and her speed was about four knots. It was intended that she should approach any vessel lying at anchor, pass under her keel, and drag a floating torpedo, which would explode on striking the side or bottom of the ship attacked. She could remain submerged more than half an hour without inconvenience to her crew. Soon after her arrival in Charleston, Lieutenant Payne, of the Confederate navy, with eight others, volunteered to attack the Federal fleet with her. While preparing for their expedition the swell of a passing steamer caused the boat to sink suddenly, and all hands, except Lieutenant Payne, who at the moment was standing in the open hatchway, perished. She was soon raised and again made ready for service. Lieutenant Payne again volunteered to command her. While lying near Fort Sumter she capsized and again sunk in deep water, drowning all hands except her commander and two others. Being again raised and prepared for action, Mr. Aunley, one of her constructors, made an experimental cruise with her in Cooper River. While submerged at great depth, from some unknown cause she became unmanageable, and remained for many days at the bottom of the river with her crew of nine dead men. A fourth time was the boat raised, and Lieutenant Dixon, of Mobile, of the Twenty-first Volunteers, with eight others, went out of Charleston Harbor in her, and attacked and sunk the Federal steamer *Housatonic*. Her mission at last accomplished, she disappeared for ever with her crew. Nothing is known of their fate, but it is believed they went down with the enemy.

THE DEFENCE OF THE LAKES.

(From the Toronto Leader.)

Some persons are very industrious in circulating stories about the defenceless condition of the Lakes, which have no sort of truth in them. When we remember that at the time of the last Fenian raid there was not a gun-boat on the lakes, it is a matter for congratulation, as well as surprise, that we have now seven boats of this character upon these waters. They are as follows:

Brittonart—Lieutenant Allington, forty men and two large Armstrong guns.

Cherub—Lieutenant Huntley, forty men and two large Armstrong guns.

Heron—, forty men and two large Armstrong guns.

Rescue—Lieutenant Fairlie, forty men and two Armstrongs, smaller size.

Michigan—Lieutenant Heron, forty men and two Armstrongs, smaller size.

St. Andrew—Lieutenant Smith, forty men and four field pieces.

Royal—Lieutenant Boyce, forty men and four field pieces.

In addition to the present armament of the *Rescue* and *Michigan* they will soon have two more guns, one of which was landed in this city recently by the *Heron*.

The *Brittonart*, *Cherub*, *Rescue* and *Michigan* will be engaged between Fort Erie and the upper lakes, constantly on the move, and ready for immediate service.

The *Heron*, *St. Andrew*, and *Royal*, with another boat, which is expected to arrive next week, will be used on Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence.

This is a respectable fleet, and will do good service, should a dastard enemy attempt to invade the country.

A LETTER from Storo, in the Tyrol, narrates a striking incident connected with the capture of the Austrian fort of Ampola: "A lieutenant of artillery had been sent with a single cannon to open fire against the fortress. The piece had been placed just behind the angle which covers the most advanced sentinel. Here the piece was charged, and then by

means of a rope it was dragged beyond the protecting angle at a distance of about 150 paces. There, entirely unsheltered, under the fire of the carbines, the lieutenant pointed it himself, and the brigadier fired. In this manner thirty-four shots were fired in less than an hour. At the moment that the lieutenant pointed it for the thirty-fifth time, and that the brigadier stood at his terrible post, a cannon placed on the small advanced work of the fort vomited forth a deluge of grape. The lieutenant and the brigadier fell, the first struck with instantaneous death, and the second so mutilated that he expired immediately. The names of these brave men, who with admirable coolness had engaged in a duty where death was inevitable, will live in the memory of the battalion who witnessed the quiet simplicity of their heroism. The name of the lieutenant, a young man of twenty-five, was Alaiso, and that of the brigadier Gardone. In the first burst of emotion the piece was abandoned on the road, but the volunteers, fearing that the besieged might attempt its capture, rushed back to the fatal spot and saved the cannon. But a grenade fell in the midst of them and placed twenty-five *hors du combat*. I saw several whose wounds were fortunately of a slight character; but an amputation in one instance was necessary on the spot, and several ambulance wagons soon after passed, carrying off those who were most gravely injured."

AN INCIDENT OF SHILOH.—During the battle of Shiloh an officer hurriedly rode up to an aide and inquired for Grant. "That's him with the field-glass," said the aide.

Wheeling his horse about the officer furiously rode up to the General, and touching his cap thus addressed him:

"Shenoral, I want to make one report, Schwartz's battery is took."

"Ah!" said the General, "how was that?"

"Well, you see Shenoral, de sheshenists come up in front of us, and de sheshenists flanked us, and de sheshenists come in de rear of us, and Schwartz's battery was took."

"Well, sir," says the General, "you of course spiked the guns."

"Vat!" exclaimed the Dutchman in astonishment, "schpik dem guns, schpik dem new guns! No, it would spoil dem!"

"Well," said the General, sharply, "what did you do?"

"Do? vy, we took dem back again."—*Frank Moore's "Anecdotes of the War."*

An exchange gives the following statistical table of the land and sea forces which all Europe can now place on a war-footing:

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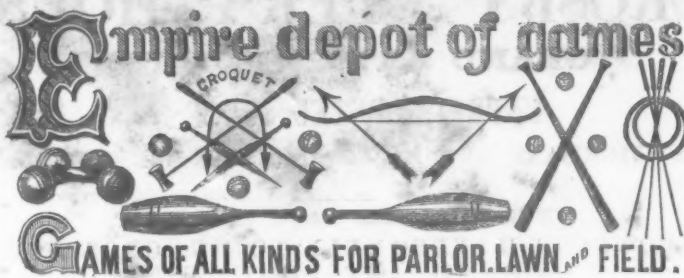
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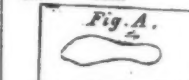
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4th. " Heel.
5th. " Ankle.
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